THE BUILDER

A Journal for the Architect & Constructor

AUGUST 9, 1929 — No. 4514

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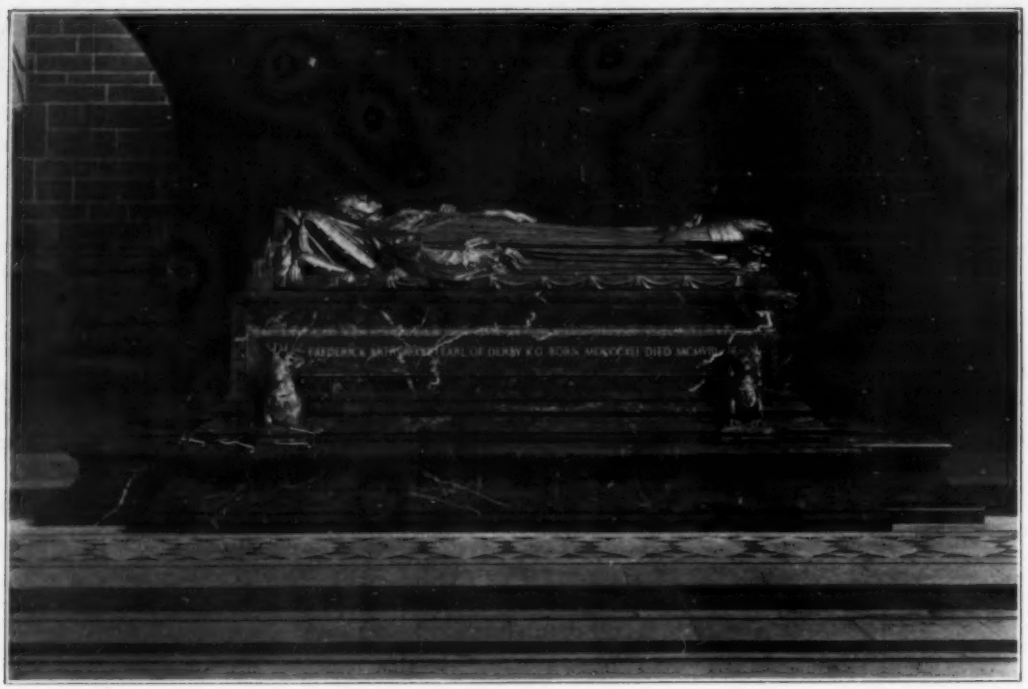

SIDE VIEW.

Photos: Stewart Bale. From "Cathedral Builders" Quarterly Bulletin.

DETAIL OF EAGLE AND CHILD.

The Derby Memorial, Liverpool Cathedral.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

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VOL. CXXXVII. No. 4514. AUGUST 9, 1929

SKYLINES

ON a recent occasion when talking to an artist friend of the old school, our views were asked on an apparent tendency to ignore the deliberate design of skyline in our modern buildings. The modern skyline had struck our friend as the main characteristic of modern work, and as something very much less beautiful than the characteristics of styles of architecture that he admired. He described, somewhat vividly, how an efficient sculptor will study not only the form of the solids of a group of sculpture, but the outline of the voids that are interwoven with them. Thus did fact and fancy mingle in one composition. He went on to speak of the romantic outline of a Gothic cathedral, and he might have continued to remark upon the grace of silhouette of a Wren spire. A still more obvious reminder of the many-sidedness of design might have been sought in a pre-Raphaelite wallpaper design where pattern and space were sometimes ingeniously contrived to repeat exactly one the other. But the discussion led to the consideration whether or not modern architecture had lost some facility of artistic expression.

If fancy is allowed to wander, we may read into the harsher, squarer, outline of the modern building the drawing of a firm line of demarcation between earth and heaven—a note of self-sufficiency foreign to a romantic age. Something like this must have been in our friend's mind when he opened the subject, speaking with an earnestness that was impressive. We are accustomed to criticise architecture upwards from the ground, whereas this was approaching it downwards from the sky, and it did seem for the moment that our modern work would not answer to both tests.

Released from our friend's personality, we were able to devote a more detached thought upon the subject; and we came to conclude that we had been, for the moment, confusing heaven with the sky as the romanticists have nearly always done. Architecture must always build itself up from the earth, and if fancy sees it hung from the clouds, it is only a passing fancy and a misleading one. Gothic pinnacles suggest aspirations; but they were in fact counter-balancing weights. Gothic vaults suggest forest glades; but they were just stone roofs. Vaulting ribs remind the onlooker of the sweeping limbs of a tree, but their real job was very different from these. To arrive at a judgment upon effect without seeking the cause is particularly fatal to architectural criticism.

Looking back through history as something more than a romantic story, but as a collection of cold facts, we must be struck with the extent by which the cloak of romance has so often disguised the form of fact. In architectural history this has equally proved the case, and to a very large extent it accounts for the misconceived Gothic Revival of the last century, as also for the short life it enjoyed. Directly fact becomes obscured by fancy in architectural design, architectural style is apt to suffer. One of the salient facts of building is that it is the roof that largely determines style. There is, indeed, a romance in the faithful execution of any worthy task; but it is not a false theatrical effect. The Gothic skyline marks the triumphal solution to a structural problem—the realisation of an immediate ambition. Gothic builders sought not to set up pointers to the sky, but stability applied to an intricate task in roofing. The mass of St. Paul's is also largely the effect of roofing; and equally the straight lines that terminate the typical modern public building have arrived not out of a deliberate striving after the horizontal as an ideal of beauty, but out of a natural choice of the flat roof. It is, therefore, quite wrong to compare, to the detriment of one or the other, the modern with the mediæval effect, judging simply by beauty of line, for lines are just accidents unless one can arrive at their origin. The only right angle of approach in judgment is that which examines our choice of building method.

It may be that we are timid and unambitious in our choice of the elementary flat roof, and that architecture arising out of such unimaginative source is foredoomed to poverty. We do not know whether we shall be written dull-witted by posterity in our failure to seek outlet for our ingenuity in the intricate. We are too much out of focus to judge ourselves rightly, but if the truth becomes known we shall probably find that men have never chosen intricacy of construction for the sake of intricacy, but rather simplicity, and that it would be a fool's course to ignore the flat roof which modern science has made so easy to construct as the covering to large buildings. If we were to ignore the years of humbug which the London "two stories in the roof" regulation perpetuated, we should still feel the hint of urban roof gardens and future landing places for aircraft in built-up areas.

The Modernist movement has seized upon the point and emphasises it in somewhat brutal fashion. Generally speaking, this country has always been reluctant to go to extremes, either in reaction or in advanced thought. We are thus able to preserve a fairly level judgment, and to extract from new movements their elements of value, leaving their affectations to less stable-minded communities. We have so often condemned the Continental modernists that it may seem strange to read a defence of what may be one of their salient characteristics. The fact is that revolutions are rarely right, however excusable. The amount of destruction that is involved in these signs of human impatience is so much more serious than the merits of events justify, and judgment becomes obscured to the exclusion of truth. But most of such events contain a grain of truth which the world preserves, and we can see the reflection of modernism in the form of many modern buildings which are admired by the schools of tradition as well as by those of advanced thought.

There is little doubt that the block massing of the modern public building must be taken as a characteristic of modern architecture for good or ill. To condemn it is to strike not at the designer's craft, but at our way of building; and ultimately at our way of living. Probably the chief impression of the interior of a public building of the Gothic Revival period which a visitor receives, is a sense of make-shift—a continual sacrifice of fact to fancy. In another direction we feel that the modernist seeks a similar false romance in the miraculous balcony and cantilever exercises. In neither case is the design of structure being faithfully served, and out of neither can fine architecture arise.

All this has arisen out of a thought expressed by one to whom beauty of line and form are abstract things. But to those who profess to criticise architecture, these things must have a more real meaning; for we are builders first and foremost, and beauty of line and form do not exist for us unless they are definitely related to structure. We must resist, if we are to achieve fine architecture, the draughtsman's approach to judgment; and though there are many common factors running through all the arts that incline us to think at times that we can translate each in the terms of another, there is about the art of architecture something quite different and distinct from all the others; which no doubt accounts for the fact that we are so often misunderstood by our brother artists.

NOTES

A Comparison.

One cannot avoid comparison between the interest evoked by the statue to Lord Haig and the great scheme for Charing Cross. The issues involved in the latter are great and far-reaching and yet no considered protest as to its character has yet appeared from the R.I.B.A. or the London Society. If the scheme goes through as now accepted, we do not hesitate to say it will be a serious misfortune for London. It is inconceivable that no public action be taken in the matter.

The Haig Statue.

As to the proposed statue to Earl Haig, we are confronted by two different schools of thought. On the one hand are those who are satisfied if the absolutely correct details and actual likeness of Haig and his horse are shown, and on the other, those who would have an idealised figure and at least an expression of fine statuesque and decorative qualities. That it would be possible to combine the variations of appeal in a satisfactory statue we can hardly doubt, but the sculptor of the published design, Mr. A. F. Hardiman, has so departed from or ignored the actual detailed expression of what Haig wore, the horse he rode, and the aspect of the man which was familiar to all, that his design has raised a chorus of protest. Mr. Hardiman has, perhaps, been somewhat unfortunate in following so closely the tradition of the Colleoni statue, which is always accounted as one of the world's finest equestrian statues. His design is impressive and dignified, but it is a fair criticism that it is not expressive of our own time.

An Architect's Criticism.

On this subject Sir Robert Lorimer writes to the *Times*: "In the Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh there is a bronze frieze running round the interior of the shrine, containing about 60 figures. Every head is a portrait of some man or woman who served, and care was taken to get details of uniforms, etc., as accurate as was humanly possible, the idea being that the frieze should be a record of exactly what the men and women who served in the War looked like and of the clothes they wore. In 100 or 500 years hence, when our descendants read the history of the nightmare years that we passed through, they can go to the shrine and see what the people who suffered and endured were like. Surely in a statue to Haig the same qualities of accuracy should be aimed at, so that our children's children can see what this splendid man looked like and the class of horse he rode. It is nonsense to say that a statue where the detail is accurate cannot be a work of art. Look at the recumbent effigies on mediæval tombs. Every detail of costume or armour is the most faithful representation of the thing seen. Yet what dreams of beauty they are that thrill you to the very marrow of your bones! If no one at the present day is fit to produce an equestrian statue of Haig that is a fine work of art, and at the same time accurately represents the man and his horse, then we are artistically bankrupt."

A Question of Competition.

The Haig memorial being a national one—Parliament having voted £7,000 of public money—it is not clear, says a correspondent, why only three competitors were invited to submit designs. "Had the competition been an open one the present acrimonious discussion would in all probability never have arisen. The judges would have had a much wider choice. Are there not many sculptors of eminence and younger men who would have welcomed the opportunity to display their ability in producing a worthy design for a memorial to so great a soldier. The Wellington memorial, designed by the late Alfred Stevens, then an unknown man, was won in competition. Few would criticise the design to-day. For architectural competitions this is no uncommon occurrence."

A Matter of Tradition.

The same correspondent says:—"It may be that those who are in favour of a present-day horse being used as a model for the memorial, would certainly not be in agreement, to take the case of the proposed Sacristy to the Abbey, that the Sacristy should be a Gothic one. This, if they wish to be consistent, should be a concrete one or a steel-framed building faced with stone, so that future generations would have no difficulty in dating it. If we are desirous of information as to the dating of furnishings and designs of various periods, we refer to old prints of the periods—here we know we shal get a true record—therefore there is

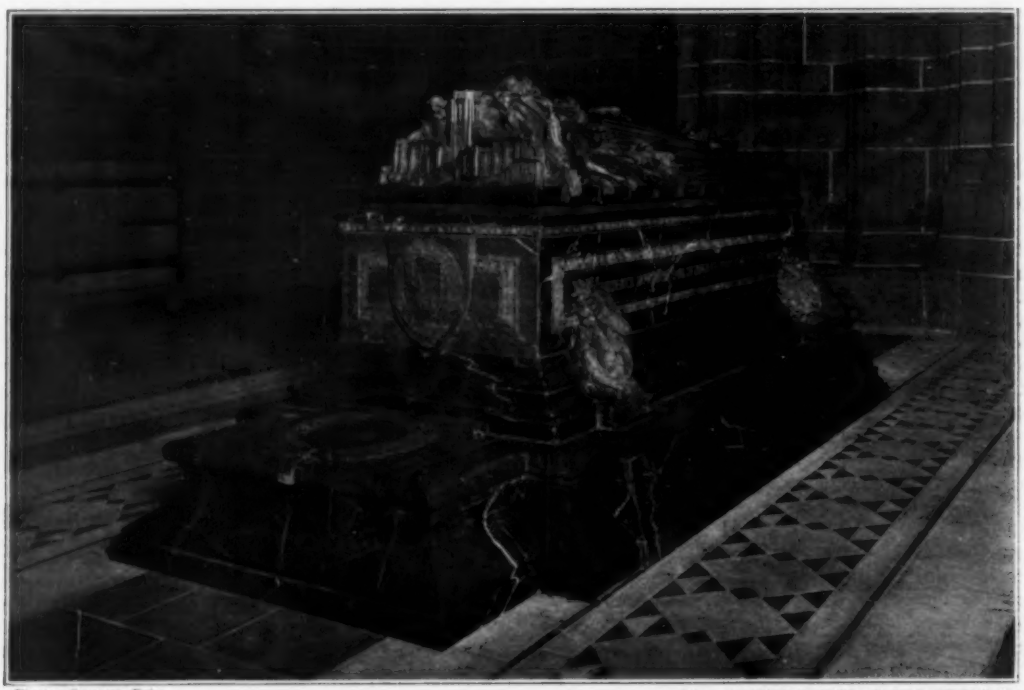


Photo: Stewart Bale. From "Cathedral Builders" Quarterly Bulletin.

The Derby Memorial, Liverpool Cathedral: End View.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

much to be said in favour of designs representing their periods."

Industrial Designs.

The industrial designs at the Imperial Institute brought together under the auspices of the Royal Society of Arts, show to what a great extent students are devoting themselves to industrial design. That the bulk of the work is so poor shows that we are still lacking in the best sort of inspiration and guidance to our students. The proportion of really good work amongst some twelve hundred exhibits is lamentably small. To take the designs for advertisements and posters, for instance, though there are many strenuous efforts to catch the eye, the *motif* of most of the designs is very poor and the lack of appreciation of colour value and decorative setting is very marked. It should not be enough simply to startle and surprise the public by advertisements. There should be something behind this, both as to subject matter and decorative design. We cannot help thinking that all such effort as shown in this exhibition might be better directed. Some of the general designs of architectural subjects are admirable. The theatre proscenium designs are not very encouraging. The furniture designs show nothing of any value approaching our fine traditional work. The designers seem to think that austere, squarely outlined work is good enough, and most of the designs look as though they would produce singularly uncomfortable results.

The Shannon Scheme.

On Monday, July 22, President Cosgrave admitted the Shannon waters into the new headrace, electrically raising the three intake gates that weigh 85 tons each. Through these gates the water will flow down some eight miles of canal to discharge into the six turbines, falling 87 feet at the rate of 600 tons per second through the combined turbines. In the President's words: "Our greatest, our most famous river is entering on a new chapter of its long story . . . . henceforward the Shannon will be harnessed in the service of the nation, distributing light, heat and power throughout the Free State, and increasing at once the comfort of our homes and the productive capacity of our farms and factories." Provision has been made for navigation up the canal, ladders of pools have been formed for the convenience of salmon, and the eel is to be assisted with tubes through which will run ropes of straw. The filling is not being done with a rush, but very slowly, inch by inch, and it is hoped, by next September, to test the turbines and generators.

Shannon Sceptics.

Sceptics have expressed doubts whether (*a*) the estimates of cost were dependable; and (*b*) there would be a sufficient demand for the current when it was available. It now appears, from a statement made by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, that a margin of less than 5 per cent. will cover the difference between estimated and actual costs. The second query remains to be answered, but the consumption of electricity supplied from existing plants is increasing at such a rapid rate that, in the President's view, the Shannon itself will soon prove insufficient to meet the demand. The tenacity with which the Free State Government has carried through this great project in the face of objections from the pessimist is worthy of all praise, and we may look forward with confidence to its successful working.

Photo: Stewart Bale. From "Cathedral Builders" Quarterly Bulletin.

Nurses' Memorial, Lady Chapel, Liverpool Cathedral.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

[The sculptured panel, by Mr. David Evans, was illustrated in our issue for March 22.]

The late Mr. Thos. Tyrrell, A.R.B.S.

We publish on page 214 a photograph of the late Mr. Thos. Tyrrell, A.R.B.S., by whose death on May 7, at the age of 72, sculpture has undoubtedly lost a distinguished craftsman. Up to the time of his final illness, which only lasted six days, Mr. Tyrrell actively pursued his vocation as Headmaster of Modelling and Applied Arts at the South London Technical Art School of the City and Guilds of London, a post to which he succeeded some six years ago after being assistant to the late Mr. William Silver Frith for over twenty-five years. To Mr. Tyrrell's memory there remains a long list of successful students and his own many contributions to contemporary art throughout the country. One of his last works was on the beautiful effigy for Liverpool Cathedral of the 16th Earl of Derby, designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., illustrations of which we give this week. Many of Mr. Tyrrell's works were exhibited at the Royal Academy, a marble bust of "Pan" as recently as the 1928 exhibition. Mr. Tyrrell was interred at Streatham Park Cemetery in the presence of many friends and confrères. His widow, Mrs. Marian Tyrrell, is a daughter of the late Mr. Walter Smith, the designer of the sculpture work on the Imperial Institute.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

The Surrey County Council have appointed Mr. E. Finn surveyor of County buildings.

Planning Modern Buildings.

Mr. V. O. Rees, A.R.I.B.A., who has recently been appointed Vice-Principal of the Architectural Association School of Architecture, has just completed a work on "The Plan Requirements of Modern Buildings." It is announced by Ernest Benn, Ltd., for the early autumn.

Restoration of Crichton Castle, Midlothian.

Further restorations in Scotland are being carried out by the Office of Works. The latest object of their attention is Crichton Castle, Midlothian. A feature of this castle is the interior courtyard, the walls of which are the "fair-hewn facets" referred to in Scott's "Marmion."

New North-Western Polytechnic.

The new North-Western Polytechnic, which stands at the junction of Kentish Town-road and Prince of Wales-road, N.W., will be officially opened by the Prince of Wales on October 17. It is expected that by that time all the departments in the building will be in full working order. The architects are Messrs. Riley & Glanfield.

Proposed County Educational Architect's Department, Surrey.

The Surrey County Council, at its meeting last week, adopted a motion "That the General Purposes Committee be requested to consider and report upon the advisability of establishing a county architect's department for the purpose of designing and supervising the erection of schools and such other public buildings as may be considered desirable."

Technical Engineering Dictionary.

Pitman's Technical Dictionary of Engineering and Industrial Science in Seven Languages is now complete, and the Fourth Volume will be published on August 12. Edited by Mr. Ernest Slater, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., the Dictionary is the work of many experts, and contains a most complete list of technical words, terms and phrases, with their equivalents in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Russian that should be an invaluable possession to firms having foreign connections, and who aim at extending their foreign trade.

St. Margaret's Bridge, Richmond.

The Minister of Transport has announced that the necessary steps are about to be taken preparatory to inviting tenders for the erection of St. Margaret's Bridge, which will span the river on the down-stream side of the railway bridge, and carry the Chertsey arterial road from the Old Deer Park into St. Margaret's. It will be remembered that objection was taken to certain features in the original design, and eventually the Minister of Transport invited the architect, Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A., who is working in association with Mr. Alfred Dryland, M.Inst.C.E., county engineer of Middlesex, to reconsider it. The new plans have now been approved. The towers on the Middlesex side, as well as the four wings, have gone. The width of the bridge will be 70 ft., consisting of a 40 ft. road and two pathways for pedestrian traffic each 15 ft. wide. It will be built of reinforced concrete in three spans over the river, the centre arch being 103 ft. 4 in., and the side arches 98 ft. 4 in., with two spans of 56 ft. over the riverside road and towpath.

The late Mr. Thos. Tyrrell, A.R.B.S.
(*See page* 213.)

COMPETITION NEWS

Health Centre and School Clinic, Redhill.

The following notice has been issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied Societies must not take part in the above competition, because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

Bridge Competition, Stockholm.

The Harbour Board of the City of Stockholm hereby invites to take part in a public international competition for designs for a road bridge over Lake Mälaren, in Stockholm. The programme documents can be obtained from the Registrat of the Harbour Board, Katarinavägen 13a, against a deposit of 50 crowns (£2 15s. approx.). A grant of 50,000 Swedish crowns (£2,750 approx.) has been appropriated to the competition, of which amount 38,000 Cr. is intended for at least three prizes, of which the lowest is to be not less than 5,000 Cr., and 12,000 Cr. is intended for the purchase of designs submitted but not awarded a prize, the purchase money for single design being not less than 3,000 Cr. The period for the competition expires on February 1, 1930.

Guildford Municipal Buildings.

Guildford Town Council are considering the promotion of a competition among local architects for a design for the rebuilding of premises recently acquired in High-street for municipal buildings. An assessor appointed by the R.I.B.A. will prepare details of the competition. Premiums of 50 guineas and 25 guineas will be offered. Mr. T. R. Clemence, F.R.I.B.A., 59, Quarry-street, Guildford, who has acted for the Council in the municipal buildings proposals, will be the architect should a plan for adaptation instead of a rebuilding scheme be adopted.

The Derby Memorial, Liverpool Cathedral : Clay Effigy.
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

IN DEFENCE OF TRADITION

VI.—NEW THINGS.

By "PROGRESS."

So far, in our discussion, great stress has been laid upon the fact that human nature remains very much the same through the continual changes of human practice, and that, therefore, that very human expression known as architecture must retain a great deal of the eternal which does not change. The stress has been made, not because this is the only consideration which affects architectural design, but because it seems the most neglected consideration in that school of thought which it is our purpose to question.

If, in the anxiety to set this one matter right, an impression were left that all we have to do is to stand still and let the tide of the times wash over us, waiting for the ebb to find us still in place, as much harm would have been done to the cause of progressive art, as if the field had been left to the extremist. There are, undoubtedly, a number of facts of life which are fresh to this age, and in which that backward look into the past, which so often sets the compass for us, is no help at all. Whether we like or dislike these new things, we are trifling with reality if we profess to ignore them; and unless we are prepared to express such elements when they obtrude themselves upon the building problem, we cannot hope to find an architecture true to the twentieth century. The problem of relating the eternal to the evanescent, and of marking each with its true value, is, perhaps, the hardest task which the modern architect has to face. He has to resist an inclination to ignore the quick change just because it is quick, and as quick in passing he has equally to check a tendency to express the kaleidoscope of quick-change circumstance with the irresponsible thought of the moment.

Perhaps the most obvious of new circumstances at which the architect has boggled in a search for compromise is the now old shop-window problem. For a time he was content to insist that the demands of the shopkeeper for a maximum frontage of glass were the clinging to a superstition which did not exist in fact. It was, indeed, a comfortable attitude to adopt, and easy to reconcile with the traditional balance of solid and void. It was, indeed, almost impossible to disprove that a few goods displayed in a substantial architectural setting would not sell as well as, if not better than, a lot of goods spread out within no architectural limits. We have, in fact, to thank the first steps in reconstructed Regent Street for some of the earliest known facts as to the commercial needs of the shopkeeper. It was the solidity of Piccadilly Hotel which professed to set the note for new Regent Street, but which did no more than raise a storm of protest from traders and set an almost impossible problem for the architect who was to follow. There surely must be something more than mere prejudice so to set the town on fire.

Architects were somewhat slow to take the hint, and became divided into several camps. In one they would cling to the "prejudice idea," and in the strength of professional standing would insist upon the sacrifice of a considerable proportion of potential show space to architectural foundations which were called for only by the æsthetic standards adopted. Others, in a less secure position, sought an unsatisfactory compromise by whittling down the æsthetic foundation without altering the æsthetic idea of the superstructure. A remnant surrendered ignorantly to popular demand by simply cutting off the bases of their designs and handing them over to the shopfitter, who in turn conspired with the structural engineer to complete the composition with a sheet of plate-glass. All of these camps are those of the enemy. They are all instances of an attempt to impose the eternal upon a problem which is, or was, essentially fresh.

We can never get used to a composition of traditional posts and beams, in which one member or the other is called upon for a greater apparent effort than its proportions were designed to take. One can never accept as honest the false skeleton behind, which works the miracle. The backward glance has in fact failed.

So it has come about that we are faced with a new problem which calls for fresh treatment, and we see this fresh treatment arriving at the feast late but welcome. Designers have found that the void of the

"... an eternal element in home life."

shop-front is a condition of the problem, and that so long as it is treated as a unit of design, and not as a composition of classic members, it neither offends against structural evidence nor calls for greater sacrifices than the shopkeeper is willing to make. The window display is in fact a picture requiring a frame to throw it into evidence, and the frame is consistent with that monolithic element so much in accord with modern practice. We can see many variations of this theme appearing in our streets to-day, to the mutual advantage of the civic sense and the traders' needs. This is modernism as we need it.

The shop-front problem is now an old one, but may stand as an object lesson of the free mind we must apply to the new problems which face us in ever-increasing numbers. We adopt the new forms, not because we are tired of classic proportions and traditional forms, but because these have ceased to serve sensibly the needs of the moment. Because we have recognised the absurdity of thinking classically where the problem is the antithesis of classic, we do not admit that classic thought is absurd. We, in fact, continue to think classically wherever and whenever we can, because it is a relief to find each instance in which the practice of the moment drives back securely into the past. A feeling of floating in the half-tide of time is neither secure nor attractive. We need at least an anchor slung to the bows.

"... surrendered ignorantly to popular demand."

So it is that while many a modern shop-front strikes the note of structural harmony, the good work is often undone by the exaggerations of a super-structure of meaningless strips of windows, or an exhibition of barren futility posing as the last word in skilful designing. The schoolboy's permit to carry water to the fire is not a permanent concession to play with that fascinating element. In other words, we are up against the problem of "relating the permanent to the evanescent," which we have seen to be the modern architect's chief problem.

We have many other new things to express, like the Underground station, the cinema, the aerodrome, arterial roads and bridges. These things can never suggest a solution if they are either detached from history, or bound to an utterly distant past. The Underground station and the cinema are in a sense gateways from the street, and in that sense a familiar experience; but they are gateways unlike any in past history. The academist might turn to Temple Bar, or the Arc de Triomphe, for inspiration, and produce a result correct to the book, but utterly incongruous. The free mind only can initiate the tradition for what is completely fresh.

The aerodrome also we must prepare ourselves for. We know it will contain buildings unlike anything we have known previously, but we know also there will be things about it differing in small degree from what we have known before. We know that we should achieve nothing but a bad joke by designing a hangar like an inflated cartshed; but we know also that to pretend that offices, and reception rooms and hotel accommodation, and the dignity of an important corporation, are new experiences in life, just because there are aeroplanes about, is nothing but a senseless affectation. It will need more skill to graft the new experience on to the old than to play tricks with cubes. We need invent new words only when the new experience is not known to the dictionary editorship. This is really what is being done by the men of sane talent to-day. Their work is often passed without notice, and they have few smart phrases with which to talk about their own work. They observe function and fitness, not as subjects of the curriculum, but as matters of course, as Wren and the master builders observed them. They recognise, probably without knowing it, that new experience added to old experience is a more powerful equipment than the one exchanged for the other, and by their unaffected efforts we may resist the tide of destructive revolution.

A few weeks ago there was a photograph of one of the latest British battleships in one of the Sunday illustrated papers, and one of the deck structures on the vessel was an exact replica of a modernist house. There were the continuous bands of horizontal window, and the plane surfaces and square outlines irregularly massed. Even the angle window was there, just as the modernist says it must be, principally to shock us. But this deck house was not at all shocking. Massing up out of the sweeping lines of naval architecture, it was impressive; while the wide slashes of windows expressed the seamen's ceaseless scanning of the horizon. The smooth and unbroken surfaces also were the sensible form of metallic design. But having realised the fitness of this structure in its place, one had to admit at once how utterly different the purpose of it was to that of a landsman's house; how opposite it was, in fact, and therefore how unsuitable to express the one in terms of the other. This is just an accidental example, but there are many more about if we look for them, and we can learn much by such observation. The new thing, treated honestly with a fresh outlook, will always fall into place; but the old thing camouflaged as a new experience, may make folks stop and stare, but will touch no heart.

It has been said that the backward glance

into the past does not show us how to express the new experience; but we should perhaps qualify the statement, and say that it can give no literal hint. But it does present a panorama of practice modified only when occasion demanded. We see the arch, the column, the buttress, the cornice, the doorway and the window used in different places and for different purposes without deliberate contortions. Yet history was ever ready for the new event, until we became too self-conscious to meet it unaffectedly. And it is certainly affectation that presents the greatest menace to modern architecture.

In closing these reflections upon new things, we may indulge a taste for paradox by thinking of a very old thing, with which the architecture of every age is bound securely—the home of man. Every ride into the country shows us some fresh old cottage or farm building which has been put in structural order, and given sanitary improvement, but otherwise left as near as possible as the craftsman first left it. Each of these is a tribute to some eternal element in home life—some unchanging standard of comfort, privacy and taste. And, strangely, the occupant is often one of the smart set, who prides himself on a modern outlook, and provides the flattery upon which the extremist feeds. There is surely something worth thinking about in such a paradox as this.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

THE problem of school building accommodation is second only to the housing problem as the acute need of the times. All over the country it is being found that the matter has been left to chance too long, and is more difficult than might have been the case had a reasonable forethought been exercised. School buildings find themselves called upon to accommodate twice the designed quota, and we see these institutions everywhere surrounded with old army huts, which tell a tale of shortsightedness and action deferred.

With the elementary schools it is comparatively easy to duplicate establishments, and so relieve the pressure. With secondary schools it is a more difficult problem, and it becomes a question of abandoning the old buildings and starting afresh, or adding to them as they stand. With the public schools there is hardly a choice, since tradition and association play such an important part in their existence. Cranleigh has been no exception to the rule, and can now breathe afresh under conditions in tune with present day efficiency and open to future development. It sounds a matter-of-fact statement, so put; but if that is taken to suggest a matter-of-fact achievement in the architectural sense, a good deal must be added to the bare statement of fact.

The original school building is one in the unromantic style of neo-Gothic which the romanticists of the last century generally achieved, in all but the few inspired examples; and there is no style of architecture so unattractive to handle, or so difficult to add to. To repeat what has been done is to add to a page of history of which we have already had too much, whereas to ignore what has been done and start *de novo* leads inevitably to disunion and discord, unless with the most skilful and competent treatment. Cranleigh is fortunate to have secured, in Sir Edwin Cooper, an architect who can supply those qualities of skill and competence which are needed for the problem, and the school as now enlarged and re-equipped, remains a unity, and at the same time a finer example of architecture than it was before.

The new wing is a study in the Classic, subdued to obtrude the least contrast with the old building in such a different style. As a study in rhythm and proportion it is most successful, while the texture of fine brickwork and skilful disposition of stone dressings and sparing enrichment, combine to achieve the maximum architectural effect. The lower story is pleasantly rusticated in brickwork, with a little more definition in the jointing than we generally find in modern work. Above this basement, an orderly array of sash windows mark the dominant division of the front, crowned with a steeply pitched plain tile roof containing dormer windows. The very considerable projection of the eaves is a most pleasing feature. A total absence of affectations and tricks lends repose to a façade which might so easily have been disturbing in its present relation to the existing buildings.

The inside of the new wing is full of interest. On the ground floor are a series of "House Rooms" treated and furnished in simple style, but with a comfortable "club" atmosphere in contrast with the somewhat spartan accommodation which most of us remember of our school days. At the back are cloakrooms and lavatories complete with modern equipment. The front of the two upper floors contains long dormitory ranges with wash basin, bath and shower accommodation on the reverse side of the corridor; the return side of these two floors is devoted to prefects' studies, small comfortable little places where the young man has his first lesson in pride of possession. The dormitory gives an impression of comfortable furnishing, though this consists only of beds, all cheerfully covered with red blankets, and a simple oak wardrobe against which the head of each bed stands. We are used to the school dormitory which emulates the hospital ward. This is not one of that type.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the alterations is the reconstructed entrance and contingent rooms, because this part of the building has been so skilfully dealt with as to form a sort of intellectual "lock" between the old and the new. The entrance vestibule has been simply vaulted and groined in plaster, with a tile floor in small scale pattern. At the end of this vaulted compartment is a new oak staircase mounting in two arms to meet in a reverse flight. Constructionally there was obviously a problem to surmount, but the resultant effect is sensible and satisfying.

On either side of the entrance vestibule, two long rooms provide accommodation for the school library and a reception room for visitors. Both are treated with a false barrel ceiling into which the windows intersect. The effect is to suppress the traceried windows, and so make the change of styles the least obtrusive. The bookcases in the library are in oak, and arranged to divide the room into reading bays.

The headmaster's house is another unit of the new additions, entirely detached, though linked by skilful site planning with the remainder of the scheme. It is an admirably planned private house, treated with dignity and an entire absence of extravagance. Like the other buildings it is in brick, and admirably proportioned.

Between the headmaster's house and the new wing is a fine new speech hall, the generous gift of Viscount Devonport. Internally it is the most ambitious of the new units and achieves the ideal of a general utility hall, with a maximum of telling architectural effect. It is a great rectangular area, with narrow aisles at either side, divided from the main division by Doric columns, carrying a full entablature and an attic frieze relieved with panels and windows. The platform is a stage with a rich proscenium arch, and at the reverse end the attic frieze opens as a small gallery, with no architectural interruption. The room is treated in white, without relief other than the colour which light and shade brings upon good form and proportion. The writer can answer for the acoustic qualities of the hall, being fortunate to visit it during an orchestral rehearsal. The general form and proportions suggest that it should be equally efficient for the spoken voice. A charming vista down to the entrance to the headmaster's house at a lower level is to be seen through the two side entrances to the hall. It is not always that the axis of the drawing board works so harmoniously into real effect in the layout of detached buildings such as these.

Externally the hall strikes the slightly stronger note of enrichment, and groups pleasantly with the other buildings, the main hall massing up in dignified fashion above the surrounding units. With its new additions, Cranleigh school stands out as a single building, though the eye is drawn unconsciously to the purer style of the new parts. The site is an ideal one, facing south upon a southerly slope in Surrey country-side, and there are few public schools which can rival this one either in position or equipment. The additions do not add materially to the accommodation of the school in numbers, as a large area of previous dormitory accommodation has been reconstructed for modern bath and lavatory equipment similar to that provided in the new wing, but they have added enormously to the spaciousness and comfort of the establishment. And all this has been done with a stern eye to economy, and the wise spending of funds. The extensions provide yet another instance of the fact that good taste is an economical investment.

The general contractors were Messrs. Higlett & Hammond, of Guildford, and the following were sub-contractors:—Higgins & Griffiths, Ltd., electric lighting; J. P. White & Son and Higlett & Hammond, furniture; F. de Jong & Co., Ltd., fibrous plaster; Cope & Co., tiling; Whiteheads, carving; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., wood-block flooring; James Gibbons, Ltd., ironmongery; John Bolding & Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Mumford, Bailey & Preston, Ltd., heating and sanitary fittings and plumbing; Roberts Adlard & Co., roof tiling.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Last Sunday (August 4) the first British stained-glass windows ever officially presented to a French church were unveiled at a ceremony at which were present the representatives of the British Dominions and the French Government. These windows have been designed and made by Mr. Henry A. Payne, and given to the French Memorial Chapel on Notre Dame de Lorette as a token of gratitude for all the help given by the French nation in laying out the hundreds of British War cemeteries in France. The windows have been placed at the ends of the two transepts in the Memorial Chapel. On the one side the central figure is that of St. George, with allegorical figures on either side representing victory. Below is seen part of the field of battle, with wooden crosses marking the graves of the dead. Below this is the inscription: "I believe in the Communion of Saints." On the other side is the figure of St. Joan, supported by Memory and Praise. Below this window is the inscription: "Credo in sanctorum communionem." (These windows were illustrated in our issue for June 14.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.

Westminster Abbey and the Sacristy.

SIR,—May I correct a statement in your correspondence columns of July 26?

(*a*) This Council (for the Protection of Westminster Abbey) has not recommended the construction of an underground sacristy, nor (*b*) a detached building under the trees at St. Margaret's. It has made no alternative suggestions of any kind, and bases its opposition on the iniquity of modern additions to the fabric of so valuable an ancient building.

JOHN G. NOPPEN, Hon. Secretary,
Council for Protection of Westminster Abbey.

Westminster Sacristy.

SIR,—Are your views on this subject representative of the most educated minds in England? The Dean is master in his own church and is clearly unmoved, even by the records of a past as recounted in Sir Frank Baines's masterly appeal for Parliamentary power in the *Realist*. Mr. Cunningham Grahame's satiric commentary in last Sunday's *Observer* seemed to illuminate the folly of the whole proceeding. The Society of Antiquaries condemns the proposal but suggests, if accommodation is imperative, the old Sacristy site should obviously be used. Why, then, does Mr. C. R. Peers support the Dean's proposals? The suggestion of an underground Sacristy has never been seriously advanced—therefore Mr. Maurice Adams exhausts himself in vain. A curtain wall around the old foundations would be harmless and would most effectively give all the required accommodation. I enclose a diagram to illustrate this. This obviates all necessity for expressing the sacerdotal requirements in the impossible terms of Gothic architecture which at least Wren was intelligent enough not to attempt. P. MORLEY HORDER.

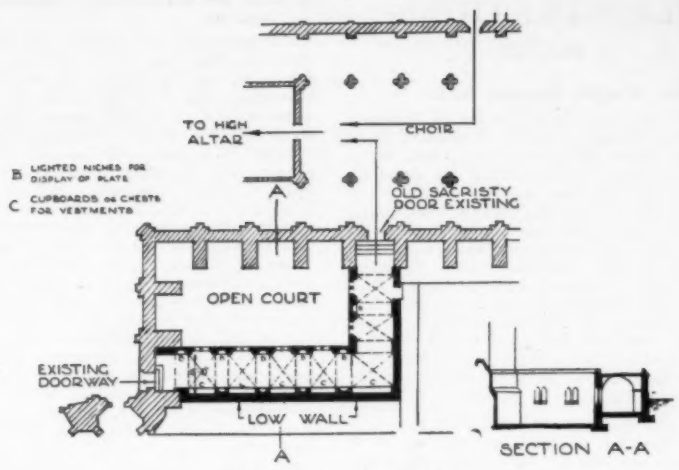
Charing Cross Bridge.

We take the following from a letter in a recent issue of *The Times*. It is signed by Mr. W. D. Caröe and Mr. Muirhead. "That Charing Cross Station is to be removed to the Surrey side meets with general approval, but we wish to express our view, after many years' study of this problem, that the L.C.C. and the shareholders of the railway company will do little service to London by adopting the scheme now before them. We believe that the outcome of such approval would be contrary to the best interests of railway, road, and architectural development in this part of London. Our reasons for this view have already been fully expressed. We only wish now once more to call attention to the following points :—

"1. The proper and reasonable development of the Surrey side will be blocked for all time by the station in its suggested position. This would obviously be most subversive of the railway company's interests.

"2. The proposed bridge begins at the Strand and finishes at the New Cut. Thus there is no bank-to-bank or other public approach to it for 1,500 yards; neither are there any radiating roads to disperse the traffic at either end.

"3. Three important thoroughfares are covered over and converted into tunnels, respectively about 350, 420, and 730 feet long."



Plan of Suggested Sacristy.

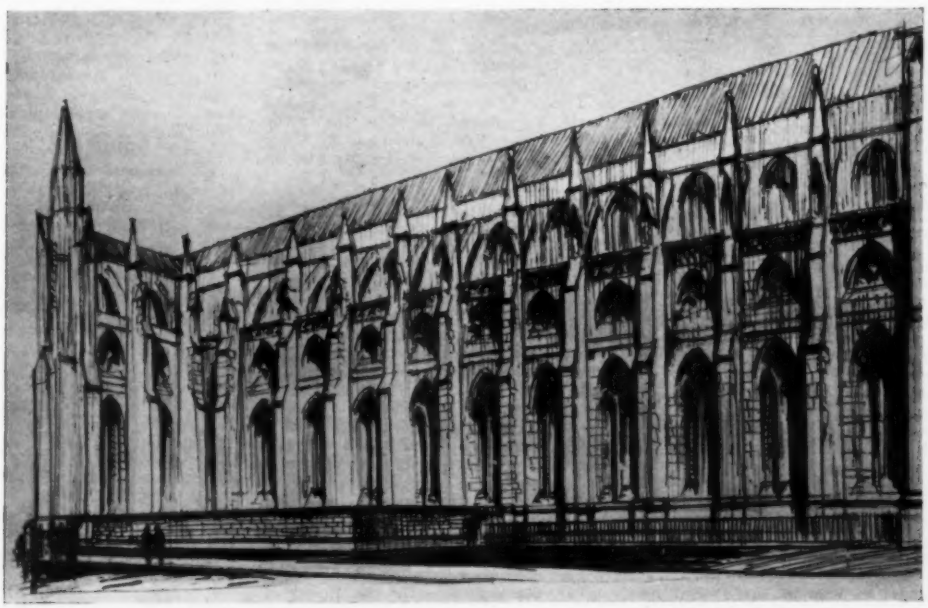
INSTITUTE OF DECORATORS.

Following is a list of awards for 1929 :—

Sixty Guineas Travelling Scholarship and Silver Medal.—Mr. J. A. Evans, Bethnal Green (Northern Polytechnic). *Special Award of Two Guineas and Bronze Medal.*—Mr. Bertram Hookey, Upper Tooting (L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton). *Special Awards of Two Guineas each.*—Mr. M. L. Clifton, Stockwell (L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton); Mr. Fred Darlington, Prestbury, Cheshire (Manchester Art School); Mr. C. R. Fowkes, London, N.7. *Junior Scholarship of* £25.—Mr. A. H. Roffey, Islington (Northern Polytechnic). £5 *Award of Books.*—Mr. A. Robins Chatham (Rochester School of Art). *Special Award of* £2.—Mr. F. W. Manners, Westmoor, Dorset. *Special Award of* £1.—Mr. A. H. Roffey, Islington (Northern Polytechnic).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1929.

Final Grade.—Mr. W. Pickles, Knotty Ash, Liverpool; Mr. J. G. Johnstone, Kelso. *Intermediate Grade.*—Mr. A. S. Drummond, Dundee; Mr. J. A. Evans, Bethnal Green (Northern Polytechnic). Mr. Evans was awarded the special prize of £10 for having received the highest number of marks.



Suggestion for Sacristy, Westminster Abbey. BY MR. P. MORLEY HORDER.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

The New Whitgift Grammar School.

Two years ago the governors of Whitgift Grammar School, Croydon, decided to build new premises at Haling Park, into which the Grammar School could be removed, leaving the Croydon building for the use of the Middle School. An advertisement for a firm of architects produced 60 or 70 applicants, and from the final short list of 7, Messrs. Leathart and Granger, FF.R.I.B.A., were appointed. The site is a fine one of some thirty acres on which stood formerly an old Elizabethan mansion, reputed to have been inhabited by Sir John Frobisher, the discoverer. This will be commemorated by a weather-vane depicting an Elizabethan galleon.

The site slopes from south-east to north-west. This has entailed the stepping up of the three sections of the building from the north-east, in order, the science block, the main classroom block and quadrangle, and the administrative block. This latter block is made the main front feature of the school, and contains the headmaster's study, staff rooms, and secretary's department. The classroom portion lies behind this with changing-room accommodation at either wing. The lay-out gives a double quadrangle, the larger being 180 ft. square.

The classrooms, which provide in all for 750 boys, are lighted from the south and east. There is a great hall to seat 1,000, which will take the place of a chapel. Galleried, it is fitted with a platform, organ and kinema-projection room. The science block is situated at the back, and contains chemistry, botanical and optical laboratories and two lecture theatres. Art-rooms, music-rooms, dining-hall, handicraft room, gymnasium, rifle-range, etc., are disposed logically about the building.

For the construction, red facing bricks will be used with box-ground Bath stone dressings. Construction is expected to begin in September.

New Bandstand, Ramsgate.

This Bandstand, which is for the Corporation, was opened last week. It has been built in concrete treated to resemble stone. The architect is Mr. Basil C. Deacon, F.R.I.B.A., of Luton.

Bentham Cottages, Oxted.

These three cottages were planned to conform to the subsidy limit of £600 for cottages with three bedrooms, living-room, kitchen and bathroom, as it was intended to apply for this subsidy. They were built by Messrs. E. Martin & Son, of Oxted, and the architect was Mr. Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A. They are for Sir Ernest Benn.

London and Paris Railway; Proposed Bridge over the Thames.

In view of the important position of this proposed bridge the promoters in their instruction to the architect, Mr. D. A. Beveridge, F.R.I.B.A., Liverpool, desired a bridge of architectural character designed as far as possible on monumental lines; they also decided that Portland stone with reinforced concrete arches and pink granite for substructure and voussoirs would be the most suitable materials to use. After many schemes had been prepared it was finally decided to have a bridge of five elliptical spans of varying widths, terminated at each end by arches over the roadways, the piers being carried up to form pylons to give a sense of balance and termination to the bridge. The project has been described in a book entitled "Proposed London and Paris Railway" (P. S. King and Sons, Ltd., Westminster).

Removal and Re-erection of "Bidston Court," Cheshire.

"Bideton Court," Bidston, Cheshire, was built in 1892, the architect being the late Mr. A. E. Ould, of Messrs. Grayson and Ould, Liverpool. The buildings stood on about 26 acres of land, near Birkenhead. The present owner decided to take it down, remove and rebuild in a beautiful park of 130 acres at Frankby, Cheshire. The new setting is being carefully considered, and Mr. Edward White, of London, has been entrusted with the lay-out of terraces and surroundings. The aspect from the new site is one of the finest in Wirral, having an uninterrupted view over the estuary of the River Dee with the Welsh mountains beyond. The removal and rebuilding should result in preserving in delightful surroundings an excellent piece of modern architecture. The taking down and rebuilding is being carried out by Messrs. J. A. Milestone and Son, Ltd., of Wallasey, Cheshire, and the supervision is in the hands of Messrs. T. Taliesin Rees and Richard Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool. The half-timber construction will simplify to a considerable extent its dismantling, transport, and re-erection, for it will be possible to move a great deal of it in large sections, a process which would be precluded if it were built entirely of stone or brick. Even so, the work will be of a very delicate and complex character, for the whole mansion, with the necessary exception of its basement, is to be set up at Frankby as it now stands, with even the smallest ornaments replaced in their original position. The work will occupy about two years.

A Model of Beaulieu Abbey.

An unusually interesting model has just been completed of Beaulieu Abbey by Mr. J. B. Thorp. The Abbey was founded in 1204 and completed in 1244. In 1538 it was handed over to Henry VIII. Little beyond the monks' refectory—now used as the parish church—remains standing to-day, though the foundations are traceable. The model has been reconstructed from a plan by Mr. Harold Breakspear, F.S.A., and Mr. Saul has assisted Mr. Thorp in preparing the working drawings for the model, which has been built to ¼-in. scale. The model, which may be seen at Mr. Thorp's premises in Gray's Inn-road, is of much interest, and conveys to one's mind, if only in a small way, what a noble building the Abbey must have been before its destruction. The model, made for the late Lord Montagu, is to be placed in the Museum at Beaulieu.

Another interesting model now nearing completion represents the Lord Mayor's Show in 1616. This is a working model, representing the notable figures in the costume of the period, the background showing the north side of Cheapside, in front of which the Show passes—occupying some five minutes in its progress.

Astor-avenue Elementary School, Dover.

This school, which has been opened recently, was commenced in May, 1928. Owing to the steep nature of the site, which had a cross fall of 1 in 6, and a longitudinal gradient of 1 in 22, and was the only one available, a preliminary contract had been let to Messrs. G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., for the bulk excavation and construction of certain retaining walls. The new school consists of a one-story building, and comprises seven classrooms, a central assembly hall, combined staff and medical inspection room, a room for the headmistress, and ample storage accommodation. Provision is made for 176 senior girls, and 144 junior mixed boys and girls, making a total of 320. Originally, an additional classroom was intended at the western end, but this was omitted and the dimensions of the cloakrooms, staff room and assembly hall reduced, at the suggestion of the Board of Education, with a view to bringing down unit costs. Classrooms 6 and 7, divided by a sliding "Nesco" partition, can be thrown into one, and used as a playroom for the smaller children, if desired.

The building faces due north-south, and the floor level has been kept well up. The building is of the open-air type, with an open verandah, 7 ft. wide, at the rear, having a glazed roof, and has been modelled on the more recent schools erected by the Brighton Education Committee. The windows consist of steel casements, and those at the rear can be made to fold back into the room. When closed, a portion can be opened as an ordinary casement. These windows proved very difficult to construct to the conditions required, but Messrs. Lockerbie & Wilkinson successfully got over the difficulty. The windows of the two end classrooms have been glazed with clear "Vita" glass, and the verandah roof adjoining with ¼-in. Cathedral "Vita" glass.

Each cloakroom serves two classrooms, and by means of communicating doors between the classrooms the children in each classroom can be moved into the assembly hall without entering the outer air during severe weather.

The fireplaces in the staff room and the headmistress's room have been carried out with old Flemish bricks, salved from previous demolitions of Corporation property. The internal flooring consists of 1½-in. pitch pine solid tongued and grooved blocks, whilst the cloakrooms, entrance hall and verandahs are paved with granolithic. A "Puro" sanitary drinking fountain has been fixed in each playground. The heating system comprises a low-pressure hot-water radiator system, with an "Ideal" boiler placed in the basement. Radiators have been fixed, where possible, under windows, and provision has been made for heating the cloakrooms and corridors. The outer walls consist of brickwork built in cement, rough-cast on the outside and colour-washed with cream distemper in petrifying liquid. The upper part of the internal walls, above the dados, is covered with lime and hair plaster, and below with Keene's cement, finishing at the floor level with a small coved wood skirting. The internal doors are of British Columbia pine, sized and varnished. Particular care has been taken with the artificial lighting, in conjunction with the Holophane engineers.

The general contractors were Messrs. Hammond and Co., Ltd., of Canterbury. The principal sub-contractors were as follows:—The Patent Impervious Stone and Construction Co., Ltd., London, stonework; Haywards, Ltd., Borough, S.E., heating; E. Arthur Pinto, Ramsgate and Dover, lighting; Joseph Ebner, London, flooring; B. Finch and Co. and Adamsez, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Lockerbie and Wilkinson, Ltd., Tipton, steel casements; F. W. King, Dover, tiling; Alfred Brown and Co., Birmingham, cloakroom fittings; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., London, patent glazing; Lockerbie and Wilkinson, Ltd., and Parker, Winder and Achurch, ironmongery.

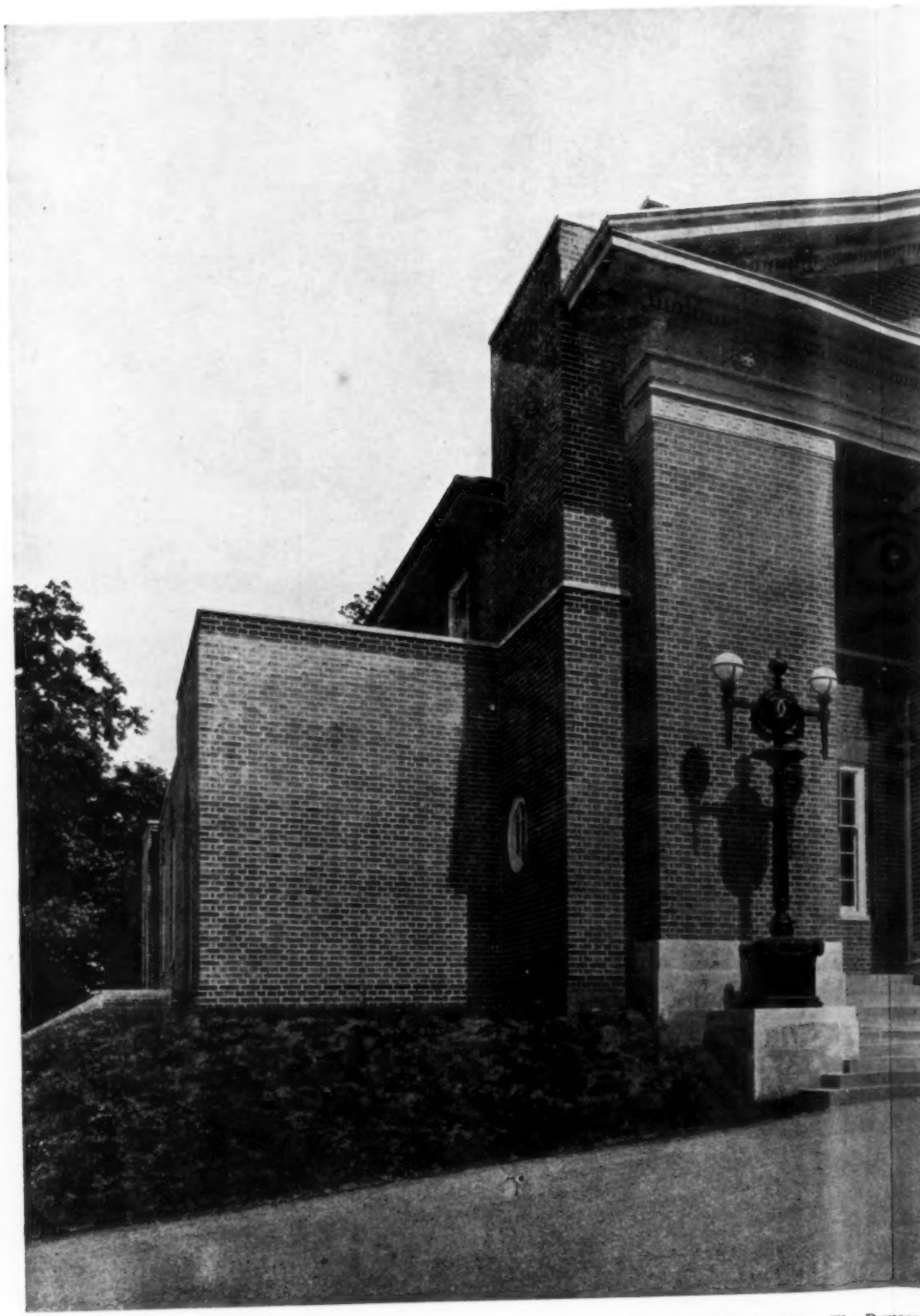
The school has been designed and carried through by the Borough Engineer, Mr. Wm. Boulton Smith, M.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.C.E., and his staff, Mr. W. Knight acting as clerk of works.

Derby Memorial, Liverpool Cathedral.

This memorial has been carried out from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A. In the modelling of the details Sir Giles had the assistance of the late Mr. Thos. Tyrrell, A.R.B.S., and Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Farmer & Brindley, Ltd., in whose studios the plinth of grey Ashburton marble was executed. The bronze casting was carried out by Mr. A. B. Burton, of Thames Ditton.

Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.

At a meeting of the Council of this Association held on July 27, Mr. Augustus John, R.A., and Mr. Alfred C. Bossom, F.R.I.B.A., were elected Vice-Presidents of the Association, and Sir William Orpen, K.B.E., R.A., etc., and Mr. P. de Laszlo, M.V.O., were elected honorary members.



Cranleigh School : The Devonpo

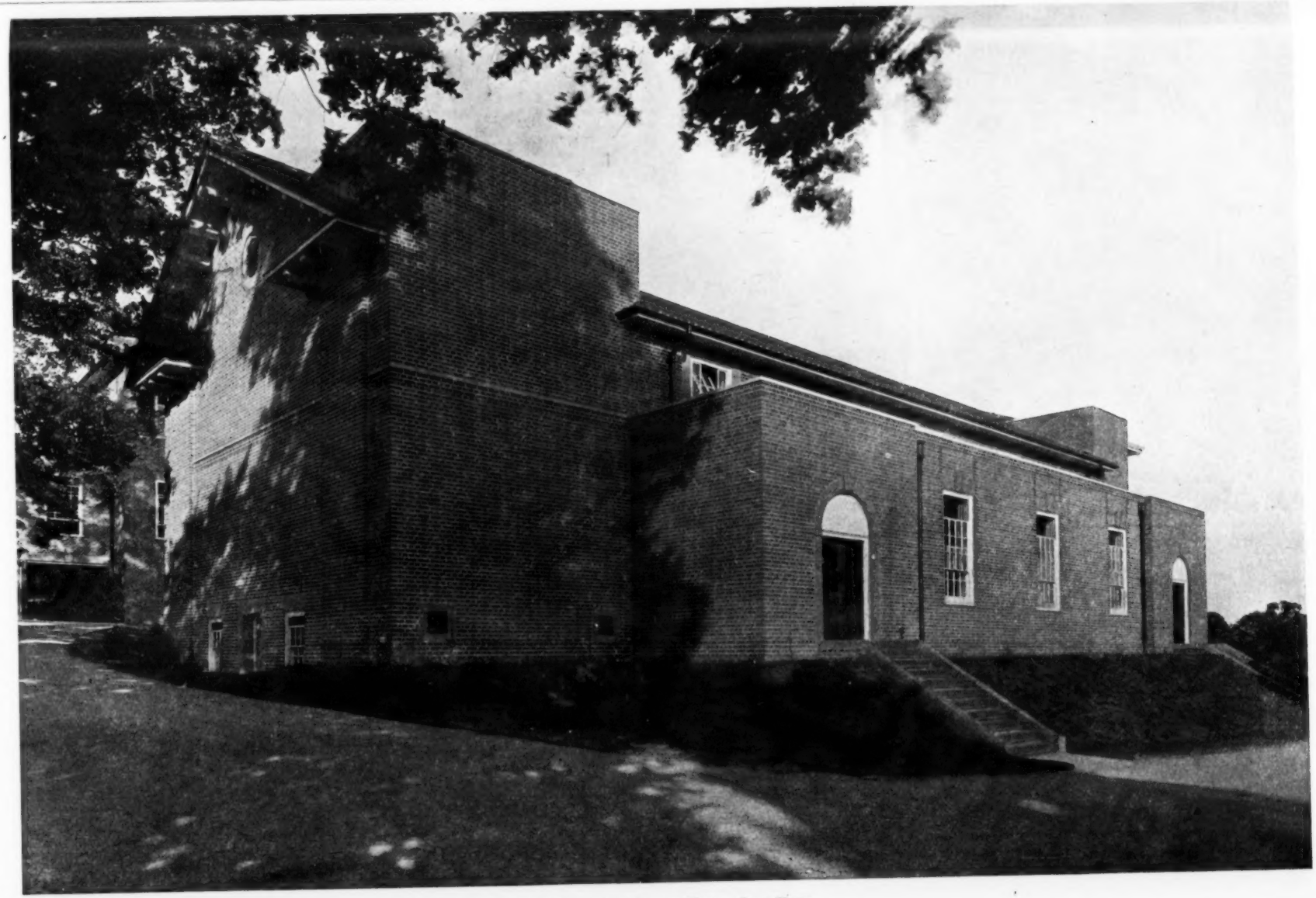
SIR EDWIN COOPER, Arch

The Devonport Speech Hall.

N COOPER, Architect.

THE HEADMASTER'S HOUSE.

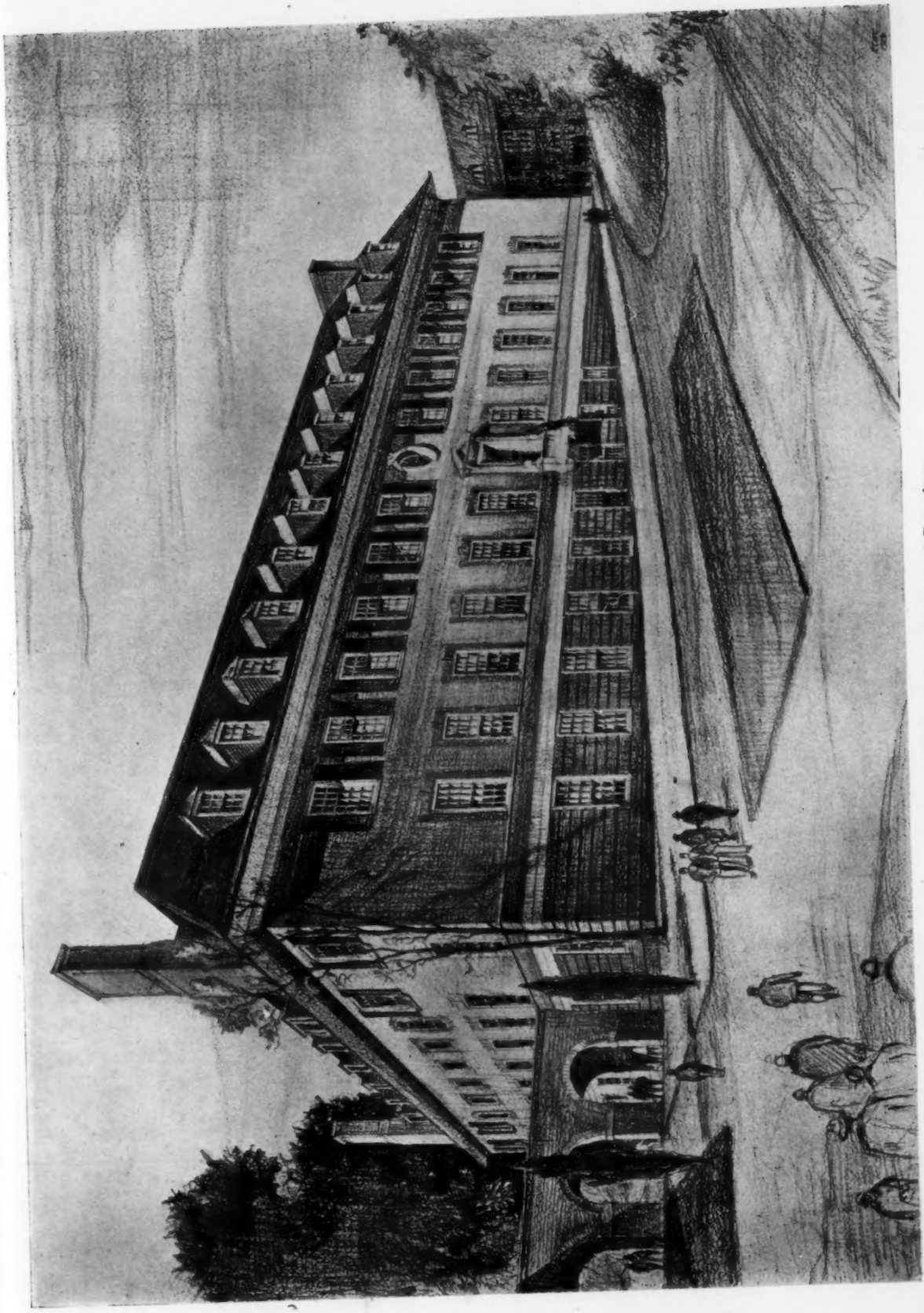
THE HEADMASTER'S HOUSE.



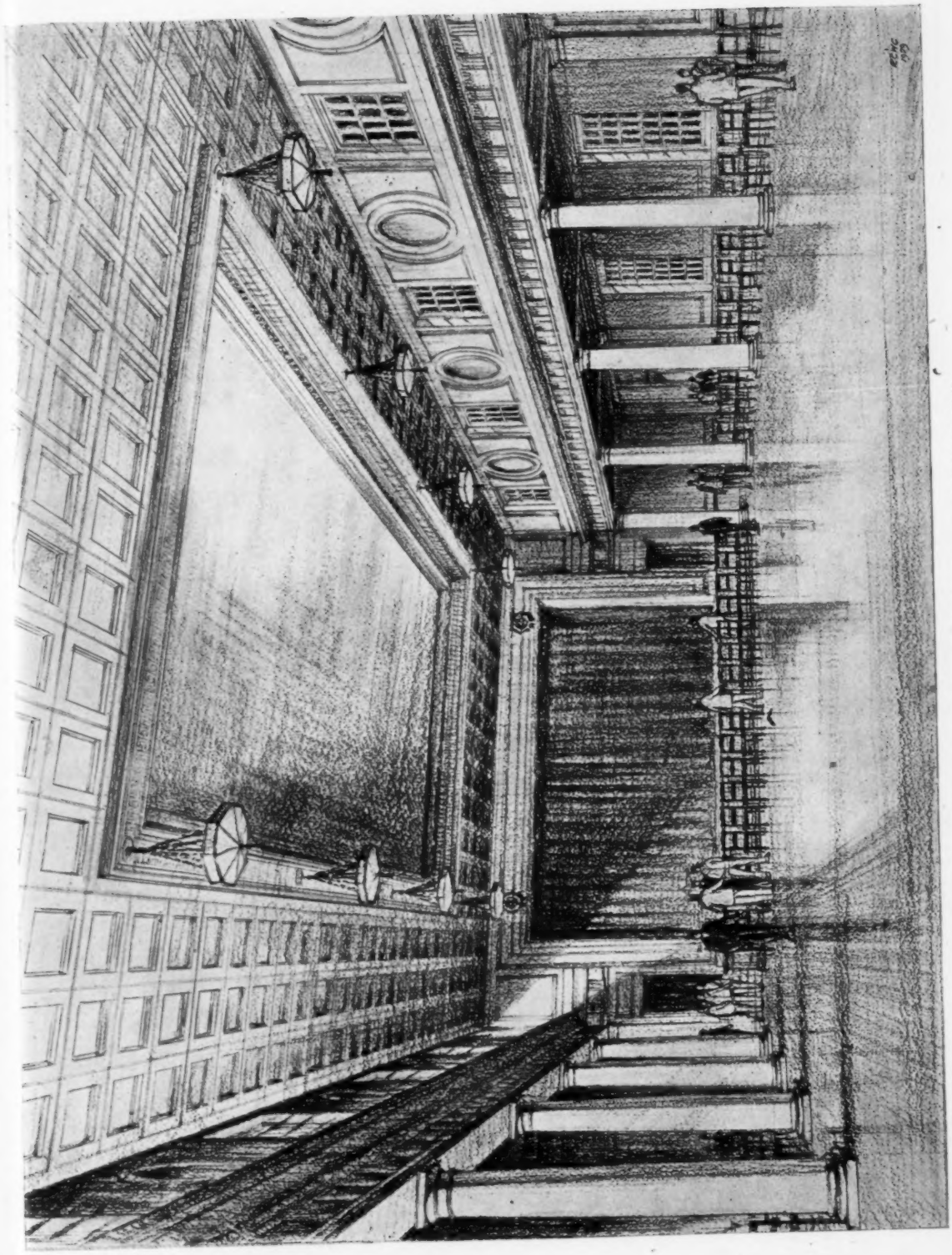
THE DEVONPORT SPEECH HALL: SIDE VIEW.

Cranleigh School.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

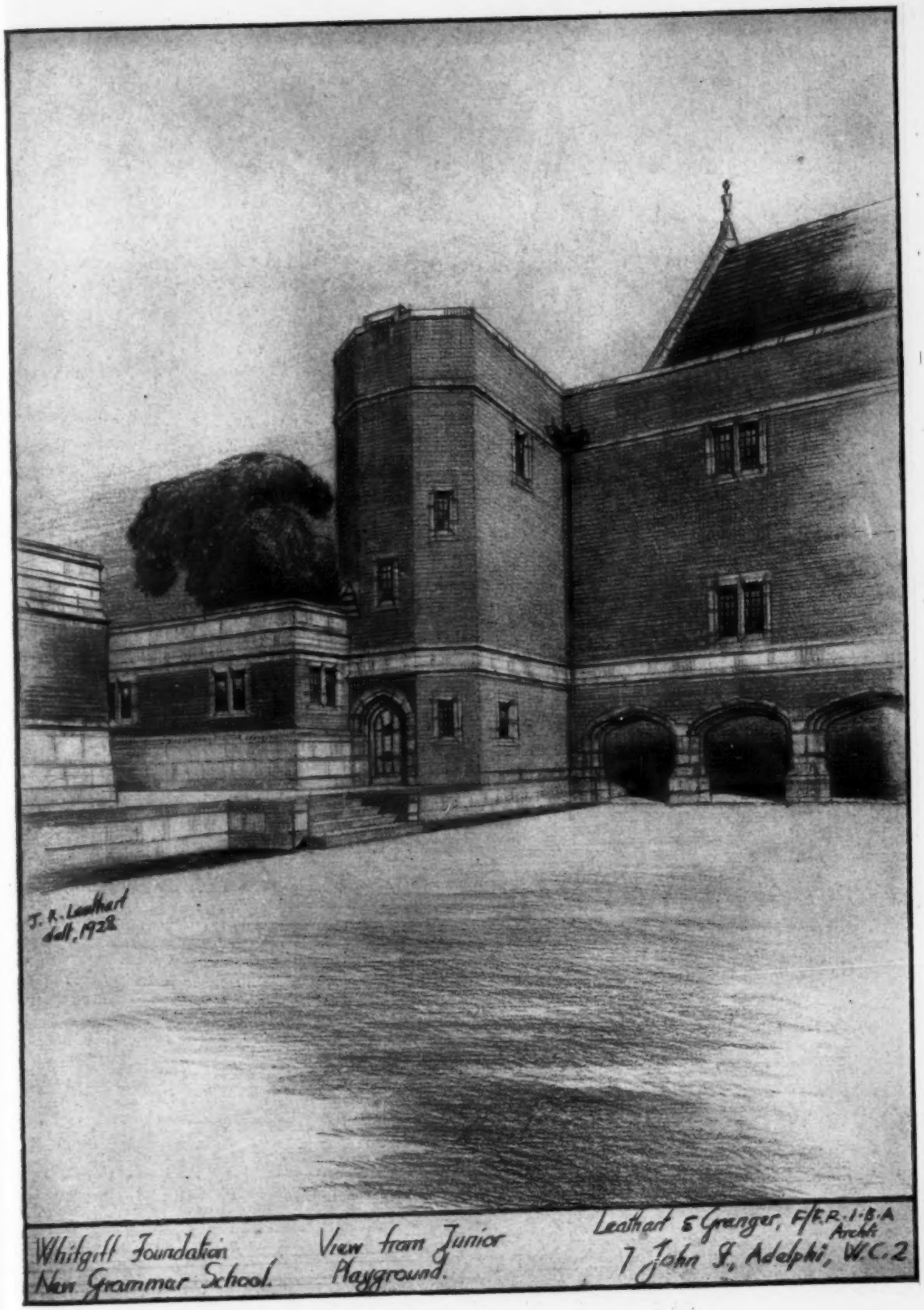


Cranleigh School : House Rooms and Dormitory.
SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.



Cranleigh School : Interior of the Devonport Speech Hall.

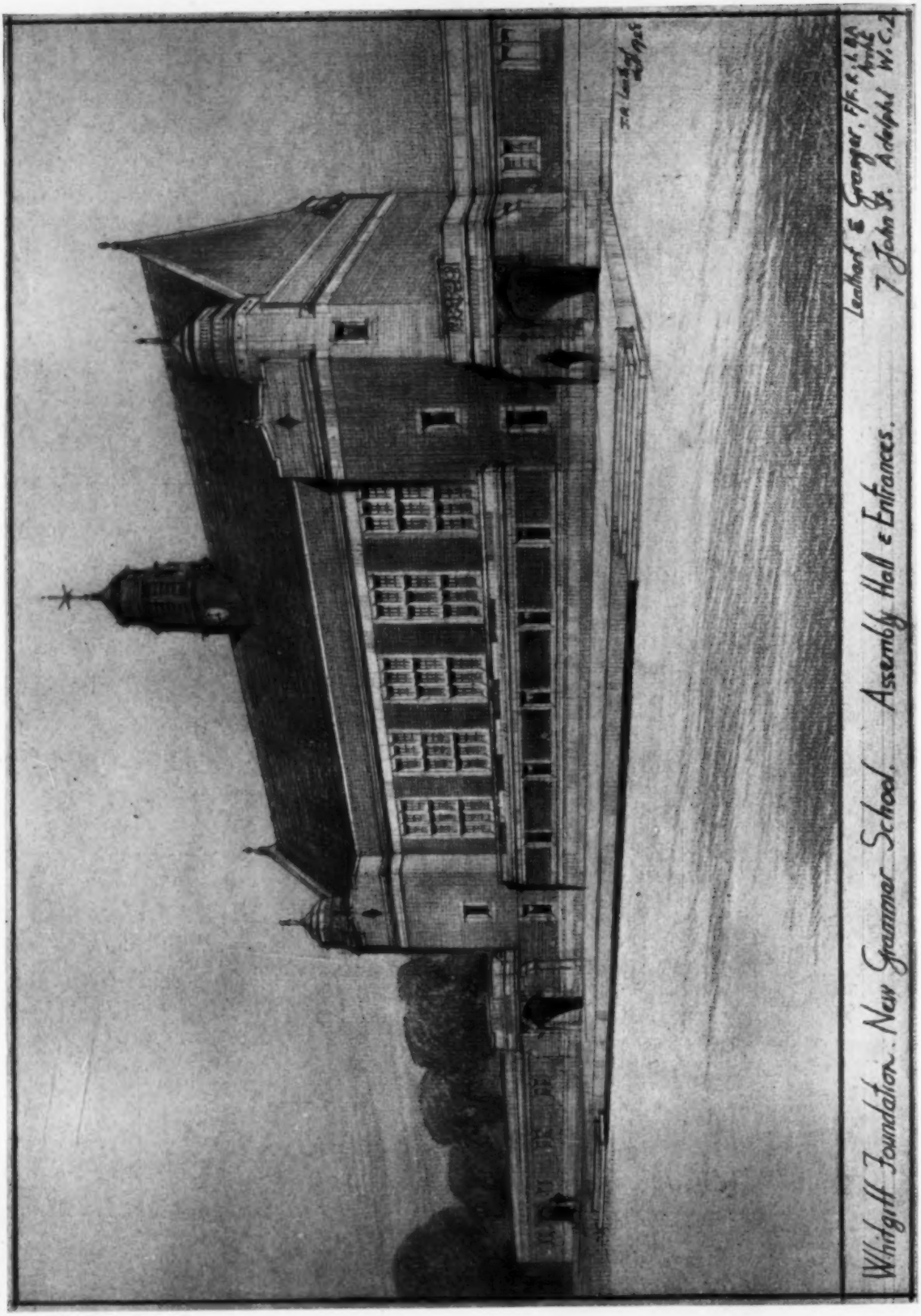
SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

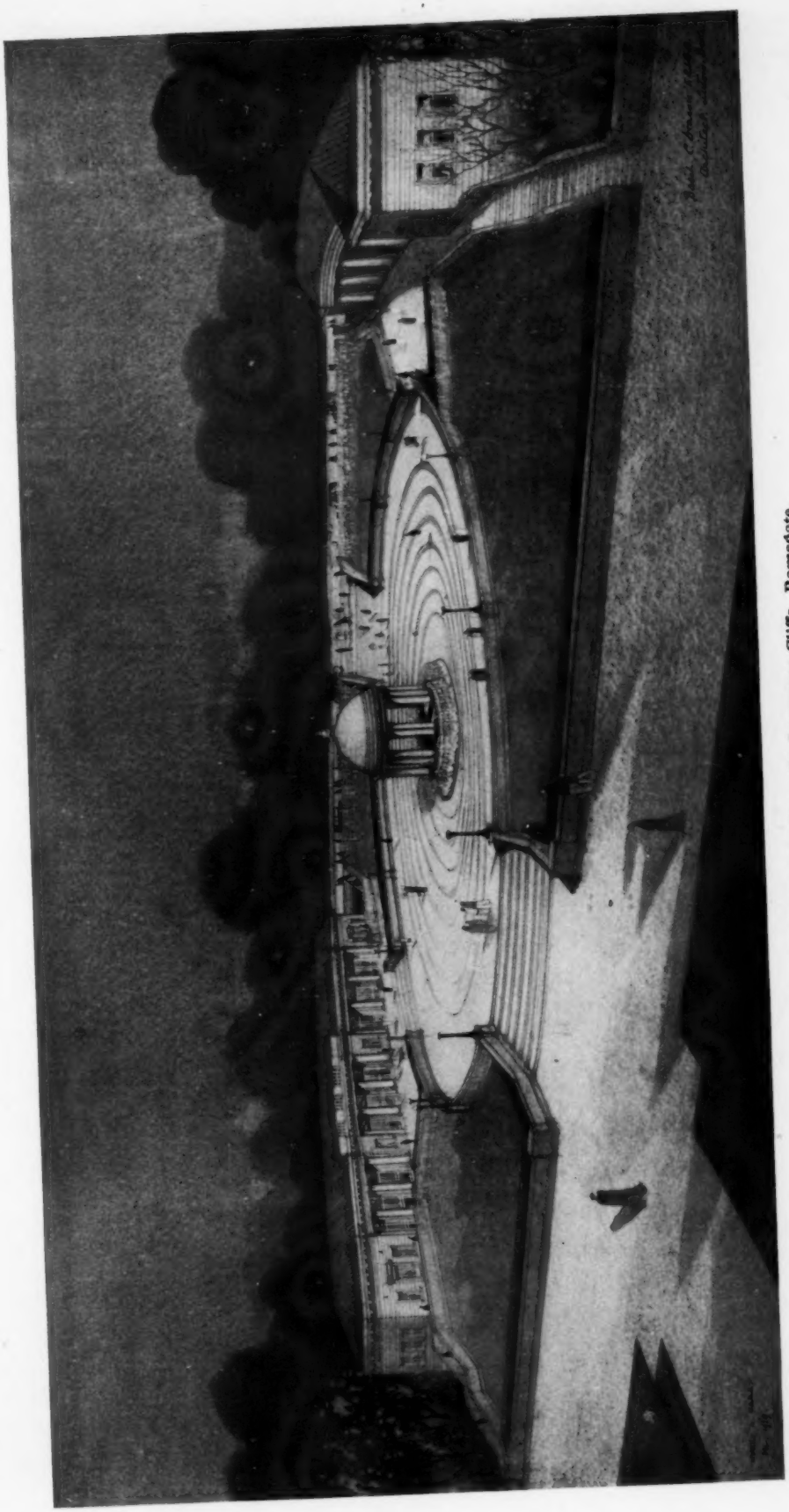


Whitgift Foundation
New Grammar School.

View from Junior
Playground.

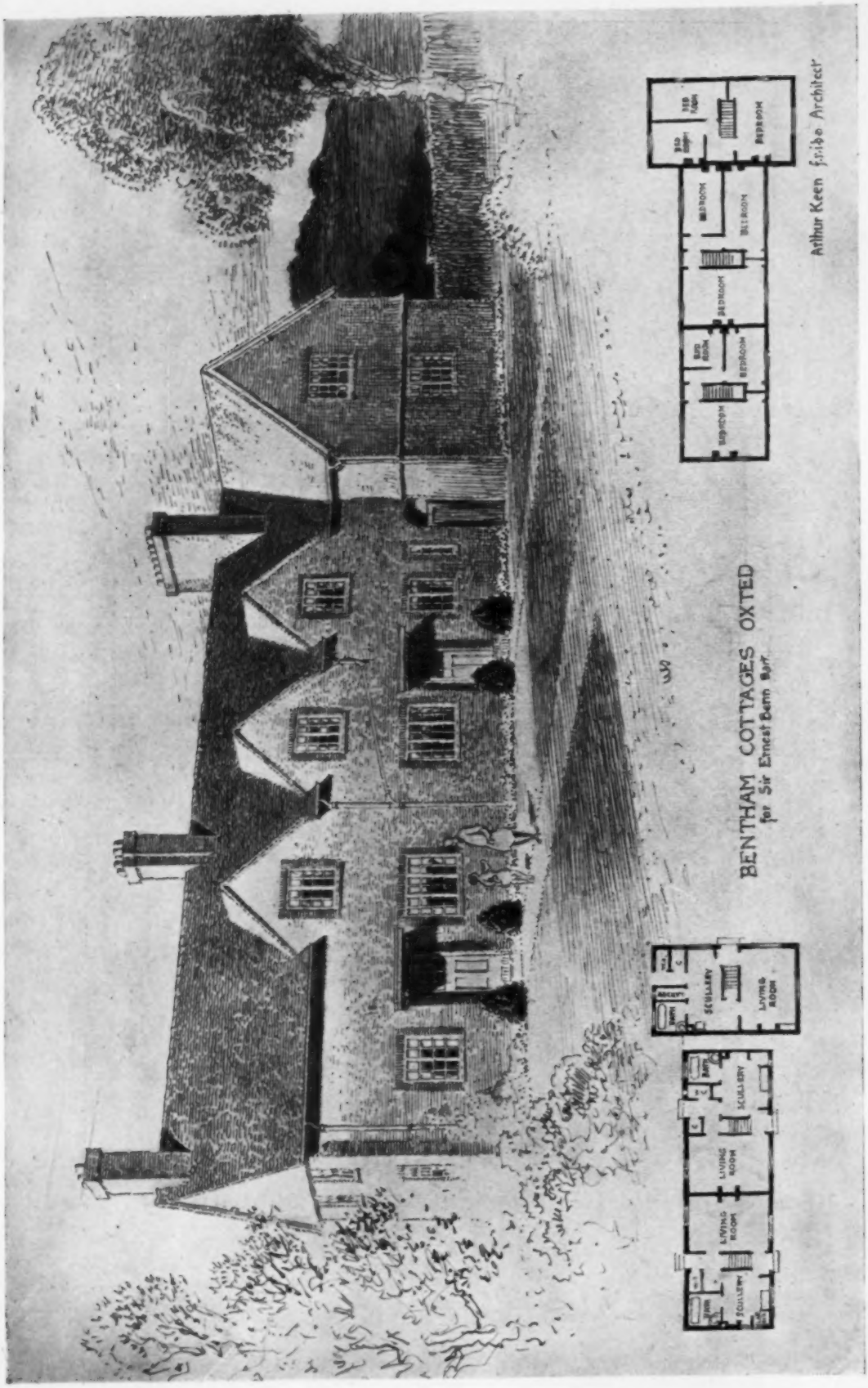
Leathart & Granger, F/F.R.I.B.A
Archts
7 John St, Adelphi, W.C.2


Wrightt Foundation. New Grammer School. Assembly Hall & Entrances.
Leathart & Granger, F/F.R.I.B.A.
7 John St. Adelphi W.C.2

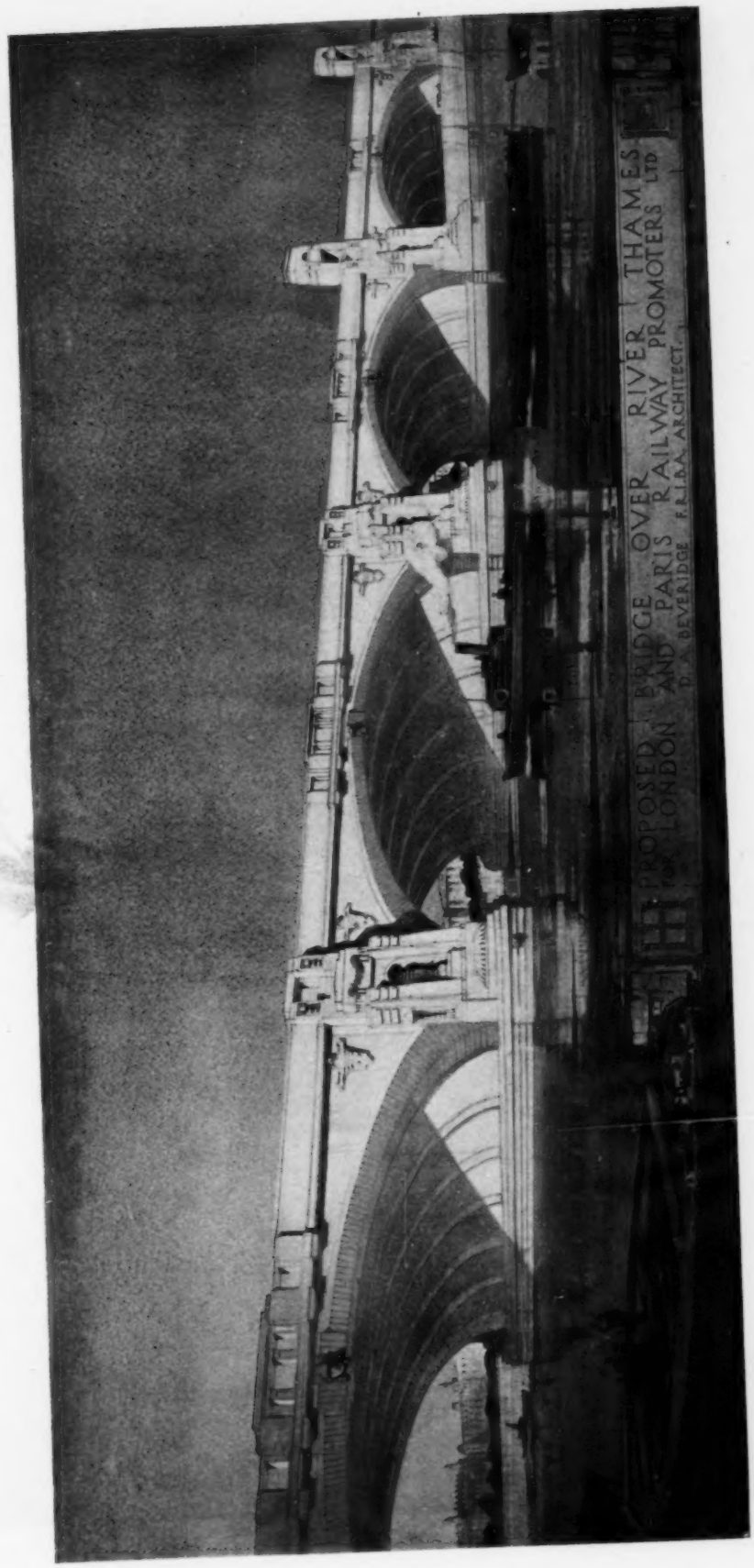


Bandstand and Pavilion, St. Lawrence Cliffs, Ramsgate.

Mr. Basil C. Deacon, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Mr. Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.


PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER RIVER THAMES
FOR LONDON AND PARIS RAILWAY PROMOTERS LTD
D. A. BEVERIDGE F.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT.

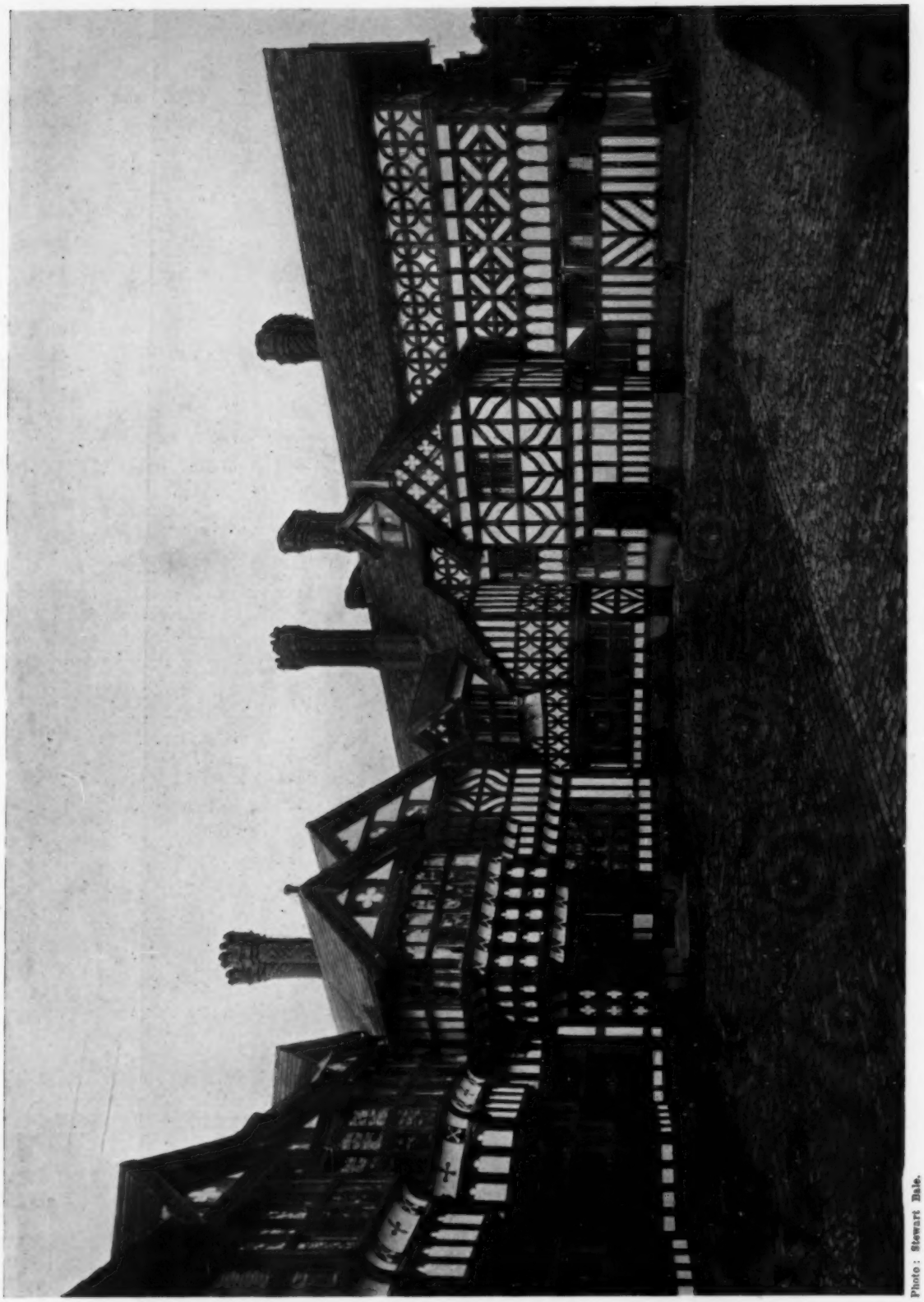


Photo: Stewart Bale.

Removal and Re-erection of "Bidston Court," Cheshire.

Mr. A. E. Ould (Messrs. Grayson and Ould), Architect; Messrs. Rees and Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects for Re-erection.

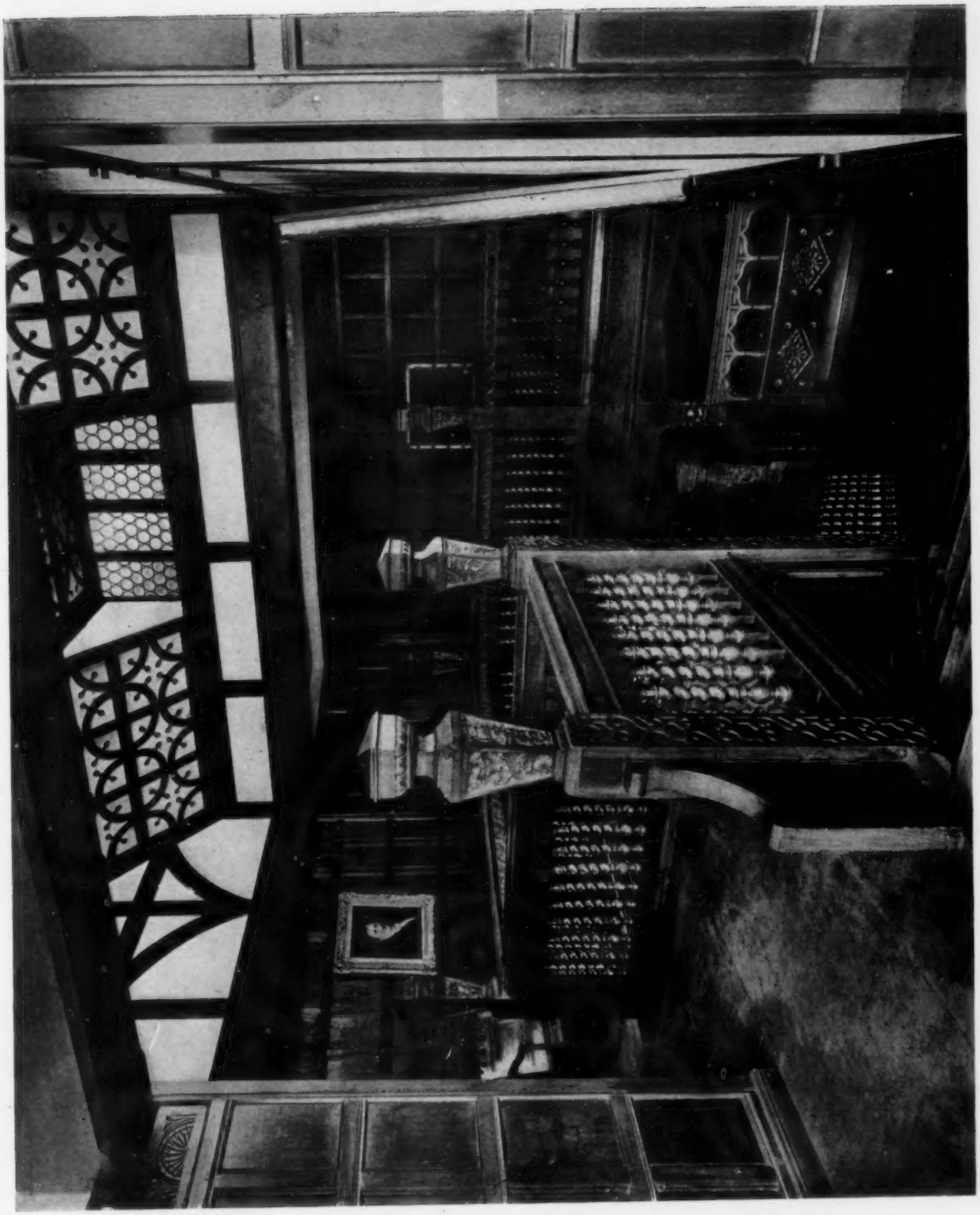
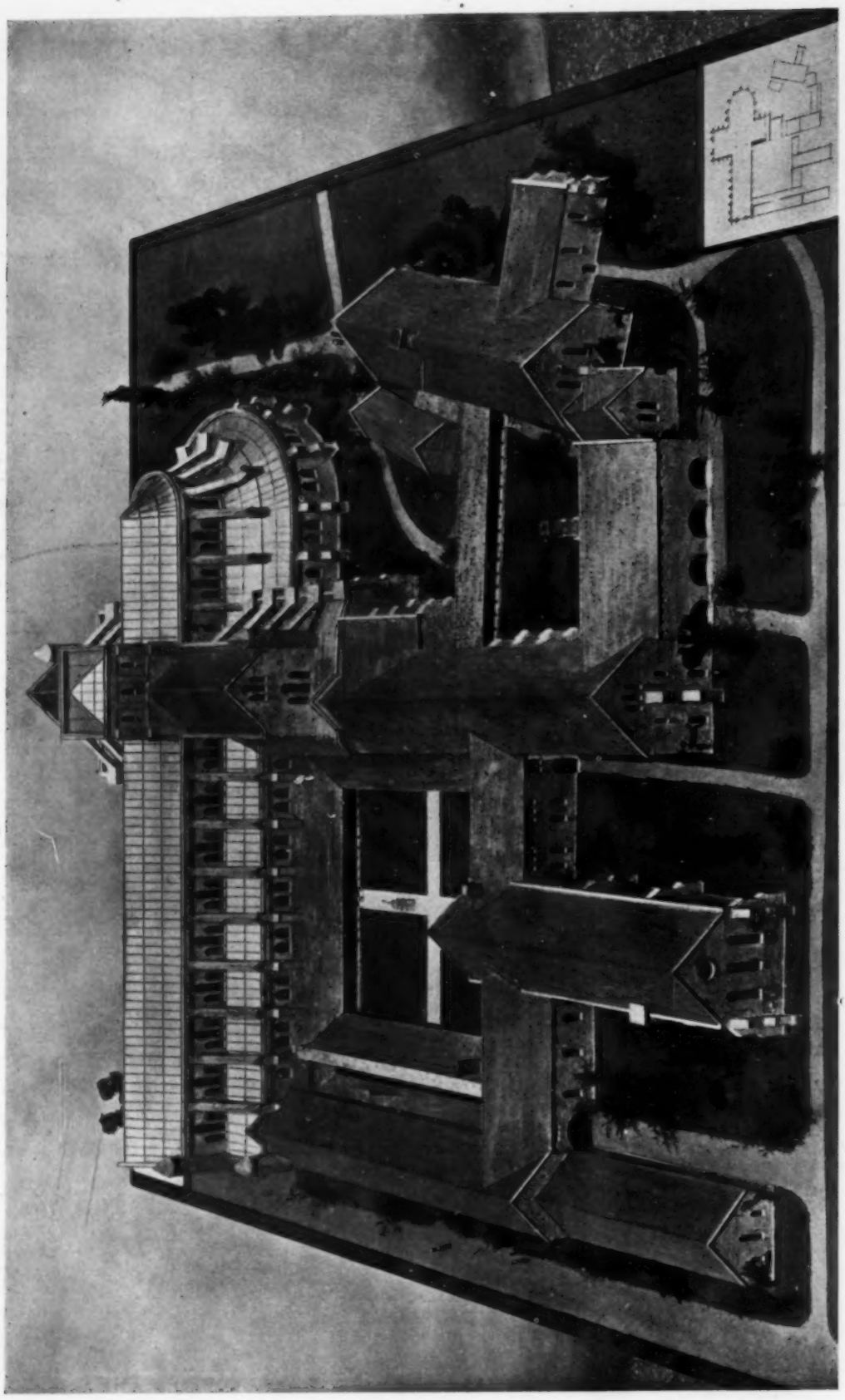


Photo: Stewart Bale.

Removal and Re-erection of "Bidston Court," Cheshire: The Staircase.

Mr. A. E. Ould (Messrs. Grayson & Ould), Architect; Messrs. Rees and Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects for Re-erection.

Mr. A. E. Ould (Messrs. Grayson and Ould), Architect; Messrs. Rees and Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects for Re-erection.



A Model of Beaulieu Abbey.
By Mr. John B. Thorp.

Classrooms with Partition Open.

Entrance Front.

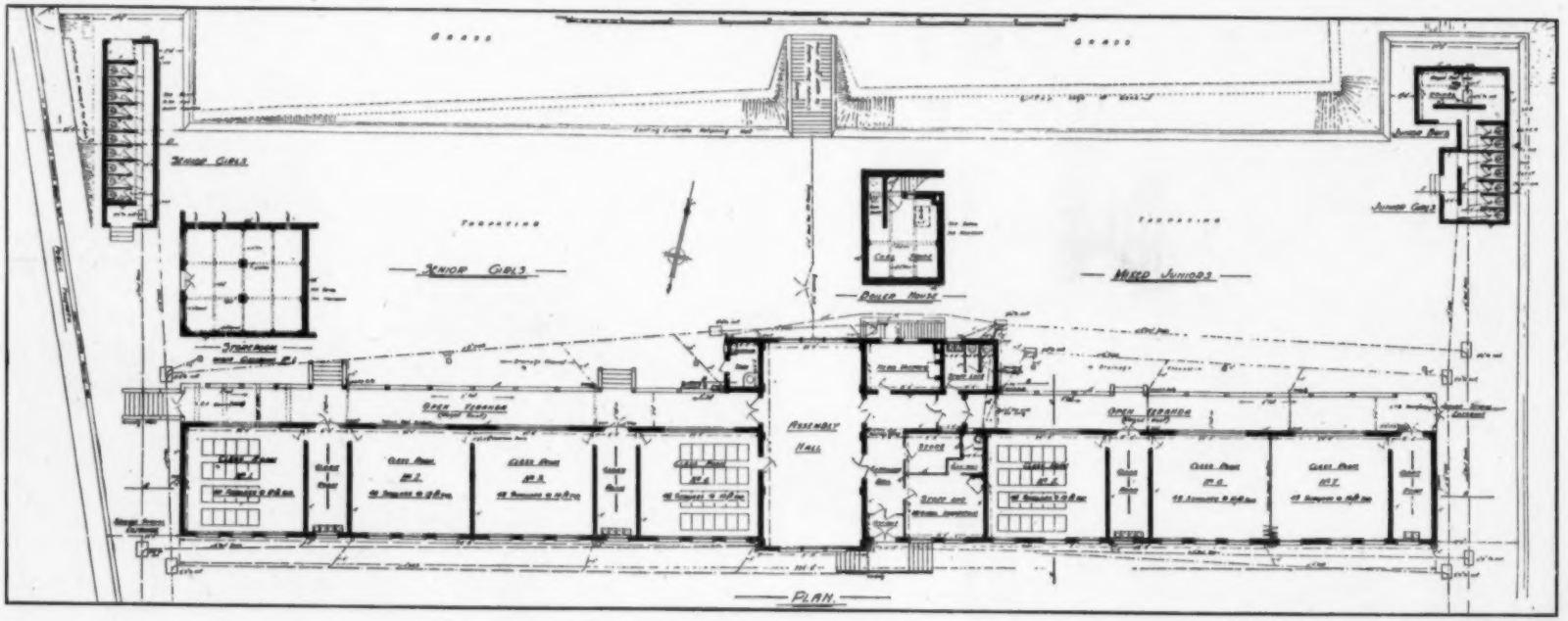
Rear View.

Astor Avenue Elementary School, Dover.

Mr. William Boulton Smith, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

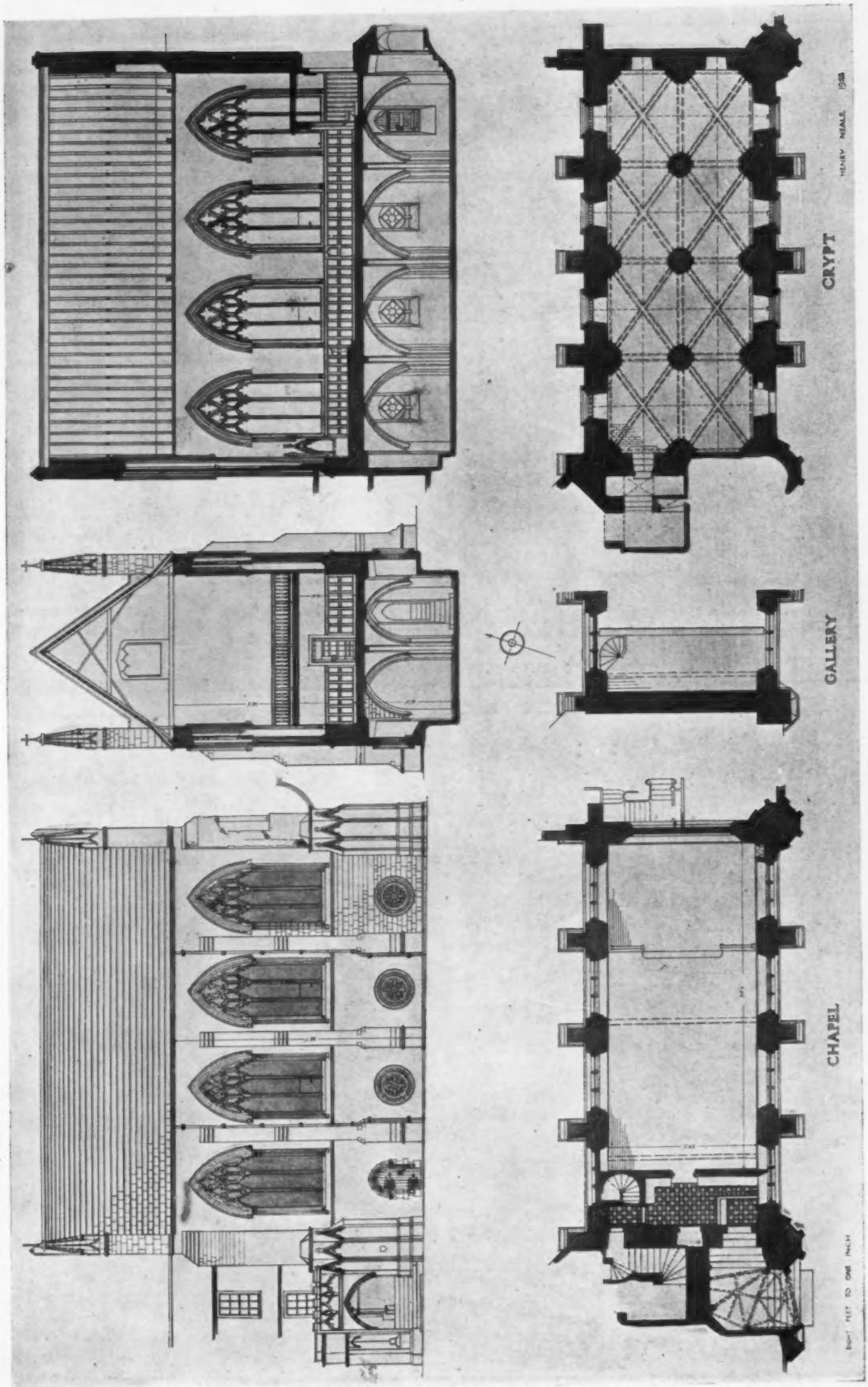
Classroom No. 6.

Classroom No. 7.



Astor Avenue Elementary School, Dover.

Mr. William Boulton Smith, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.



The Charnel House, The Close, Norwich.
From a drawing by Mr. Henry Neale.

Some Locks and Knockers.

From Sketches by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A. (Retired)

HISTORIC CRAFTSMANSHIP BY TRADITIONAL BLACKSMITHS

BY MAURICE B. ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A. (Retired).

THE accompanying reproductions of rearranged sketches alluded to in these notes were accumulated during a lifetime by an octogenarian student indulging the inveterate habit of collecting material. The drawings thus assembled for publication speak for themselves, needing little if any apology, because each object shown justifies itself by being a capital and typical example of excellent design distinguished by spirited execution. Moreover, the choice thus made from several old notebooks illustrates the racial divergencies and various periods in blacksmithery, mostly executed before designers of ironwork were recognised apart from the actual craftsman who generally did his job in his own unpretentious smithy, or perhaps in the neighbouring shop of his guild, engaged under the oversight of a master smith directing the output of the community. This gaffer might, with customary force of language, suggest in passing some modification more or less appropriate, but of this we may, anyhow, be sure, the prevailing influence dominating the production of these beautiful masterpieces was always strictly traditional, and so they are historically recognised by posterity.

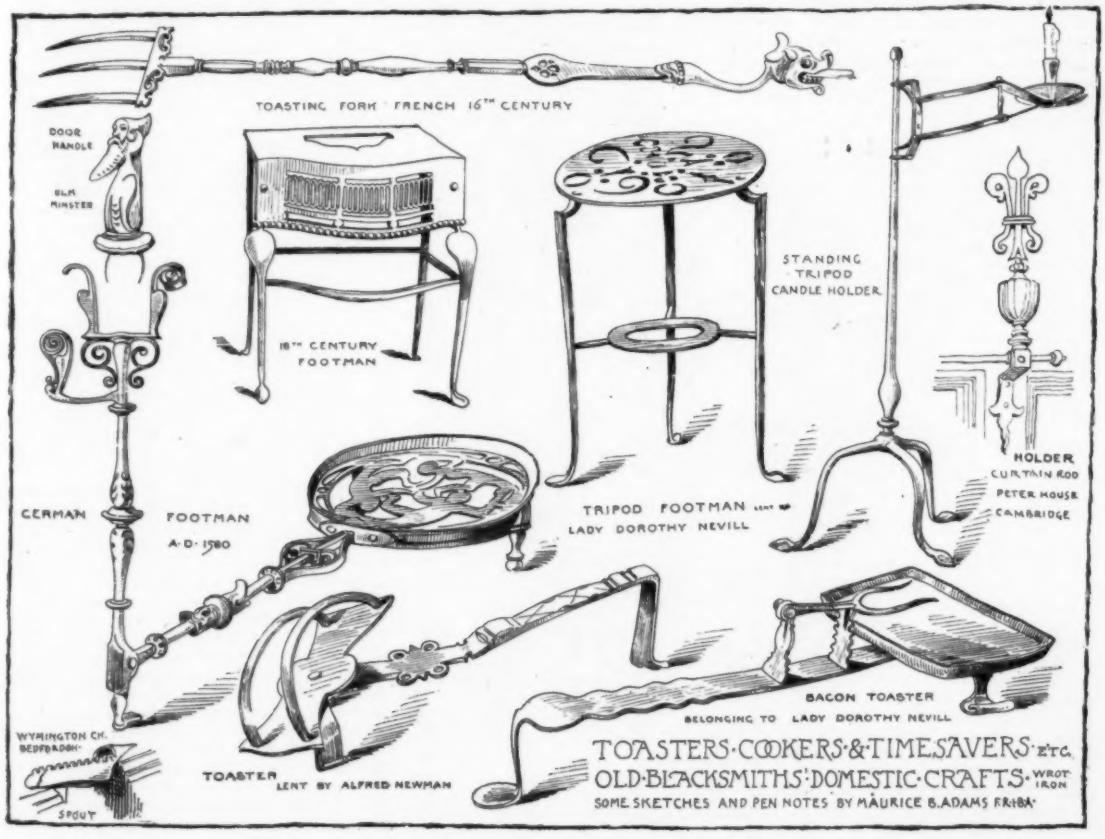
Such a primitive method no longer remains possible, but recently architects and others have wisely advocated a means for bettering the relations between architecture and the crafts. Many realise the futility of expecting the rank and file of certificated art masters in our schools of art and training colleges to inculcate a better understanding among their pupils in technical matters of this nature, without bringing all concerned into touch with actual examples of historic applied art, hence the proposal to arrange systematic visits under qualified supervision to handle and study in the round the splendid treasures ready to hand in our metropolitan and provincial museums. It goes without saying that the appropriate use of the particular material employed, whatever it may happen to be, must be evinced by the design. Mere connoisseurship and capable draughtsmanship, however adroit, will not suffice, and no real advance is in the least likely while the present detrimental anxiety prevails concerning an "up-to-date modernity" ineptly impatient as to the whirligig of taste vainly endeavouring to seek redemption by bringing about merely superficial changes of fashion or attempting to produce fine art by mass production which obviously is impossible.

The old craftsman, unhampered by such contingencies, suffered severely, no doubt, in other ways; nevertheless, his work was inspired by the love of his job; hence the charm of the samplers shown; and we rightly value these unknown workers when we try to emulate their intuitive spirit by avoiding the too common fault of straining after a spurious effect. Their traditional work exhibits a fine sense of form applied to its particular purpose, and this success becomes the more wonderful when we realise the elementary simplicity of the appliances wherewith such results were obtained. Hammers and anvils of varying shapes and sizes were in those days the only tools available. Here it should be said, however, that the repeated forging and welding then in vogue greatly improved the quality of the metal and added a personal quality in an artistic sense to the smith's output. Every rod, each wire, each sheet, and all details had to be wrought and welded. Hand braces, ratchet drills, lathes and hand shears gradually came into use, as well as bow-saws, but the last-named were not perhaps commonly employed. Machine gearings had yet to be invented, but later still the introduction of malleable and merchantable iron ultimately made all the difference.

The tradition of smithery, at any rate from the Mediæval period, was handed onward until the debased style commonly called the "Baroque" began to digress after the masterpieces of manipulation in wrought metals had reached their climax during the period of the great Renaissance. The thought of that imaginative grandeur makes our modest *omnium gatherum* of nearly three dozen examples to-day seem inconsequential enough by contrast, precisely as the cubic-blocked buildings at home and abroad now being erected "skyscraper-wise" bear no comparison with the old-time glories of architecture as "the mistress art," replete in all its details.

Knockers and Lockers.

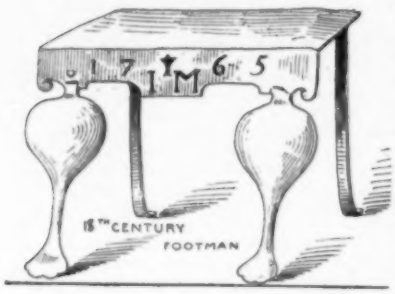
Hereby we are now only attempting to deal with lesser ideals, and at best merely with items of detail, and precisely so accordingly to comprehend the purpose in view by showing the enormous value of even small things in the furnishing and finishing of fine buildings. That was always realised by architects and their co-workers during the best periods of art in the world's history. The samplers culled under this unpretentious sub-heading were either seen in now long-forgotten exhibitions or noted in various parts at home and abroad. The limits of available space prevent a chronological attempt to allocate them or describe each piece in detail. The simple but monumental knocker from the south door of St. Julian's Brioude, Auvergne, with the lion's head, is perhaps one of the earliest. The Munich knocker, with its circular perforated door-plate, dates from 1500


TOASTING FORK FRENCH 16TH CENTURY
DOOR HANDLE
ULM MINSTER
18TH CENTURY FOOTMAN
STANDING TRIPOD CANDLE HOLDER
HOLDER CURTAIN ROD PETER HOUSE CAMBRIDGE
GERMAN FOOTMAN A·D·1580
TRIPOD FOOTMAN LENT BY LADY DOROTHY NEVILL
BACON TOASTER BELONGING TO LADY DOROTHY NEVILL
WYMINGTON CH. BEDFORDSH.
SPOUT
TOASTER LENT BY ALFRED NEWMAN
TOASTERS·COOKERS·&·TIMESAVERS·ETC.
OLD·BLACKSMITHS·DOMESTIC·CRAFTS·WROT IRON
SOME SKETCHES AND PEN NOTES BY MAURICE B.ADAMS F.R.I.B.A.

From Sketches by MR. MAURICE B. ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A. (Retired).

From Sketches by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A. (Retired)

to 1520. It recalls a similar piece of work, repoussé in finish, which William Burges, A.R.A., put on his office door in Buckingham-street, Adelphi, backed by a red plush fabric which gave an old-time touch of colour as seen shimmering through its fret-cut open-



ings of the knocker-plate. Munich supplies another illustration, perhaps a rather earlier example, dated by the Museum authorities 1460-1480. One of our most charming pieces was sketched in Holborn in Barnard's Inn. For simple grace, the ram's-head little knocker, from a house in Rue Malcousinet, Toulouse, shown in side elevation, wants "a lot of beating." The same may be said of the unpretentious one from Windsor, the like idea marking the knocker from Brigstock, Northants. The Spanish samples show the cunning of the metal worker, especially the booted leg serving as a handle, the heel doing the knock naturally. Sir Digby Wyatt remarked upon the dexterity exhibited in the quaint bronze fish-like little beast from Saragoza, and the legs of the hammered similarly humorous dragon from Barcelona are suggested by the fixing plates on the door. The rampant winged German dragon is remarkably vigorous, with its tail adroitly disposed round the body elaborated in a more modern manner.

Of the locks (always so conspicuous and favourite a feature) in smithery, the example from East Dereham Church, Suffolk, belongs to a chest of the class represented by the finely carved oak buffet doors lent by Mr. G. A. Rogers from Nuremberg (date 1450), but in that instance the iron lock-plates have vanished. The well-known arch-shaped vestment chest in Minster Church, Kent, has only plain iron bondings. The caskets sketched are remarkably rich, serving as lockers for valuables and personal treasures; the padlock to the domed circular one greatly adds to its interest. Viollet le Duc, under the heading of "Serrurerie," in his "Dictionaire raisonné," gives some other specimens of this class of smithery, which is in conformity with Gothic knocker figured by boy holding a shield from Hotel Dieu, Beaune, seen in our marginal sketch.

Toasters, Cookers and Time-savers.

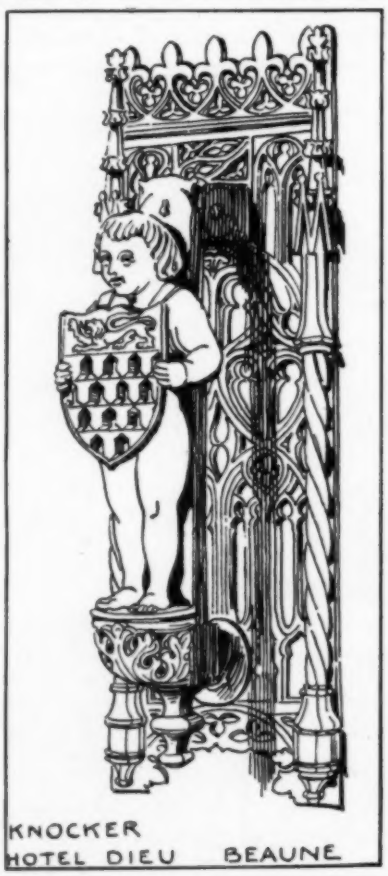
There is not much to say about these domestic articles, made, probably, by the village blacksmith to meet the needs of everyday life in the historic homes of France, Germany and England. The Home Arts and Industries Association (of which the writer was for many years one of the Vice-Presidents) held famous exhibitions at the Albert Hall, where on one occasion Lady Dorothy Nevill lent this tripod footman and adjustable candle-holder as well as the ingenious bacon-toaster below. The French toasting-fork, of sixteenth-century date, is finished off with a quaint dragon head. The eighteenth-century footman in our marginal sketch is dated 1765. That from Germany is very handsome and very unusual in shape, attributed to 1580. The curtain-holder with its fleur-de-lis terminal, from Peterhouse College, Cambridge, is an excellent design, and the door handle from Ulm Minster is odd, attractive, and adapted to wrought iron.

THE CHARNEL HOUSE, THE CLOSE, NORWICH

Mr. Henry Neale writes:—Founded in A.D. 1315 by John Salmon, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of Norwich, this building, now known as the Grammar School Chapel, and scheduled as an ancient monument, was endowed by him with four priests. The upper floor comprised the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist. According to the Ordnance Survey sheet, it was dedicated to St. John and the Holy Trinity and the Five Wounds of Christ. The crypt formed the Charnel House of the Cathedral and contained an altar. Here the sacristan was allowed to deposit all bones fit for removal "to be reserved till the Day of Judgment." The porch at the west end and probably the south-east angle buttress were added by Bishop Lyhart in 1449 "against Kings coming to lodge there." These buttresses are described as being worthy of especial notice: "They are ornamented with rich columns representing trunks of trees with branches springing from tips." Unfortunately, time and subsequent "restorations" have completely effaced this feature. Bishop Walter Lyhart's rebus (a hart lying in water) is carved on the principal boss of the porch vault. In 1548 the upper floor was converted by Edward VI. into a school: Schola Regia Norvicensis.

The turrets and angle buttresses were altered in 1702 by Sir Thomas Browne, and subsequently renewed early in the nineteenth century. Hulsberg's engraving (1712) gives a scale drawing of the south front as then existing. In 1811 and 184— extensive repairs were carried out. It was probably then that the south front was refaced.

As regards the structure, the walls were originally faced with Caen stone set in lime



From a Sketch by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A. (Retired).

putty, with oyster shells as wedges. The core is composed of flints and water-worn pebbles in lime mortar. The north front and east gable were in bad repair, and in places a cavity existed between the ashlar face and the flint core. The buttresses on this front were not properly bonded into the wall, and the weatherings allowed rain to percolate to the core, resulting in the disintegration of the masonry. A gale, early in the year, demolished the turret at the north-east angle, and caused that at the north-west corner to oscillate. The latter was removed, and has since been rebuilt at the north-east angle on a reinforced foundation. The whole of the walling on the north front and east gable has been systematically renewed and consolidated.

The westernmost window on this front was bricked up on account of the staircase to the gallery, and the remaining windows are much decayed. The east window is also built up, and nothing exists to indicate the form of the tracery. This window, however, has peculiar internal jamb mouldings which interlace the arch mould, a practice uncommon in England. The old house adjoining the east end has an interesting Georgian staircase. The general walling of the south front was refaced in Ancaster stone, and the buttresses in Portland, early in the nineteenth century. The moulding of the circular windows holds water at the bottom. This source of decay has now been remedied by the provision of outlets. The west gable is of Caen stone rendered in cement.

It is interesting to note that at some early restoration much old stone, presumably removed from the demolished conventual buildings of the Cathedral, was employed for refacing and repair work. The four angle turrets were built entirely of reworked stone, the present inside faces showing fragments of carved stone of various periods dating back to Norman.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS.

On Saturday, July 13, by the courtesy of Dr. R. E. Stradling, the Licentiate Discussion Club members paid a visit to the Government Building Research Station, Watford. The party was fortunate in the arrangements made for this visit. It was conducted in small groups over the various buildings, a member of the staff in charge of each group thoroughly explaining the many and varied experiments in progress. Thus the members were able to appreciate the wide field of research covered by the Station and the value of the application of the results to the use of building materials. Particularly interesting were the experiments proceeding on concrete and ferro-concrete, plaster, and painting on plasterwork. After the tour the party was provided with refreshment. The visit concluded with hearty votes of thanks to Dr. Stradling for arranging the visit and to his staff for so kindly giving their time to make the visit a success.

On Saturday, July 20, the members of the Club paid a visit to Imperial Chemical House, erected by Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., and to the adjacent building work in Grosvenor-road. The party was conducted over Imperial Chemical House by Mr. Fisk, representing the architects, and Mr. Williamson, representing Messrs. Mowlems. The plan of erection was described in general outline and the more interesting features of the building fully explained. The party then went on to the Grosvenor-road building, where they were conducted over the work in progress by the general foreman of the works and enjoyed an instructive study of the steel sheet piling and waterproofing methods, etc., in connection with this job. The thanks of the Club are due to the President, Mr. G. M. Burt, for arranging the visits, and to the architects and to the building owners for their courtesy in the matter.

THE POWERS OF THE ARCHITECT—XXI

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law, Hon A.R.I.B.A., Associate (late Fellow), Surveyors' Institution, etc.

DISCHARGE OF CONTRACT.

AN architect should know those ways by which any contract with which he is concerned may be discharged.

(1) A contract may be discharged by the mutual agreement of the parties to it; and when neither party has performed any of his part of the contract, a release by mutual agreement does not require any new consideration for it. But where one of the parties has performed his part of the contract the release must be accompanied by a new consideration, unless it is by deed, when no consideration is necessary.

(2) A contract may be discharged by the performance of it by the parties.

(3) Also by the operation of law, for instance, by what is known as merger, as when a simple contract is subsequently put into the form of a deed. The simple contract is thereby discharged.

Further, if it can be shown that a material alteration has been made in a written contract by one of the parties to it, and without the consent of the other party (or parties) thereto, it is discharged; or, again, on the discharge of a bankrupt he is discharged (with few exceptions) from all liabilities concerning any contract he is party to.

(4) A contract may be discharged when it becomes impossible; as where an architect is continually ill or dies; or, it becomes illegal, as when war breaks out between the country of one party to the contract, and the country of the other party to the contract.

(5) Breach of the contract—that is, some act that gives a right to one party to it against the other—may discharge the contract. Here the party not in default can sue the other on a *quantum meruit*; or, in the case of a lump sum contract, for the whole of the contract amount.

Breach of part of a contract does not, it must be remembered, always entitle the party (not causing the breach to treat the whole contract at an end. For instance, where there is an agreement to supply a certain quantity of materials by monthly deliveries and one month's delivery is short of the quantity there is no discharge. Where there is a breach, the general rule in respect to damages is, that the party not in default must ultimately be placed in the same position as he would have been if the contract had been performed.

LAW REPORT

COURT OF APPEAL.

(Lords Justices Scrutton, Greer and Russell.)

ACTION BY BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS AGAINST HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

Perry and Co. (Bow), Ltd. *v.* The Port Isaac Harbour Commissioners.

The Court, on July 25, delivered judgment on the appeal of the Port Isaac Harbour Commissioners from the judgment of Mr. Justice MacKinnon, in the King's Bench Division, in favour of the plaintiffs, builders and public works contractors, who brought the action to recover a sum for work they had done in connection with a contract they entered into with the Commissioners for £31,500, to build east and west breakwaters at Port Isaac. Plaintiffs said that after they had done certain preliminary work and were about to commence building the west breakwater the bed of the sea was found to be sand or loose stones instead of rock, which was the basis upon which they agreed to do the work. The Commissioners alleged that the plaintiffs had been paid all they were entitled to have under the contract.

Mr. Justice MacKinnon, in giving judgment in the Court below, said that behind the Commissioners were the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Treasury had sanctioned a grant for the work of about £31,000. The west breakwater was to be built upon a rocky bottom of the sea below low water mark. If the work had been done in the way contemplated by the contract it would have involved an enormous and unknown additional expense, and he was satisfied that it made the carrying out of the contract as originally intended impossible for the Commissioners, who had only this £31,000 available. In those circumstances it was agreed between Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, the engineers acting for the Commissioners, and the contractors that the west breakwater was not going to be constructed in the manner contemplated by the specification. Both parties could have then said that the contract was at an end, but neither did so, but treated it as still in existence and discussed some alternative method of building the breakwater. The plaintiffs went on doing work to the east breakwater, and to the part of the west breakwater at the cliff end, but finally withdrew their men. He (the judge) thought the plaintiffs were entitled to say that the defendants, by failing to give definite orders for an additional scheme, showed that the contract was not going to be carried out within a reasonable time. He held that the plaintiffs were entitled to damages for breach of contract by the defendants, which should include payment for the work they actually did and for the preliminary work which they had to do in order to carry out the contract. He accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, and directed that the damages should be assessed by a referee. From this result the Commissioners now appealed.

Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., for the appellants, having stated the facts, said it was clear on the evidence and the correspondence that the defendants had not repudiated the contract, and that they had always been anxious to give such further and necessary instructions which would enable the work for the construction of the west breakwater to be completed. He contended, therefore, that the judge was not entitled to give judgment for the plaintiffs.

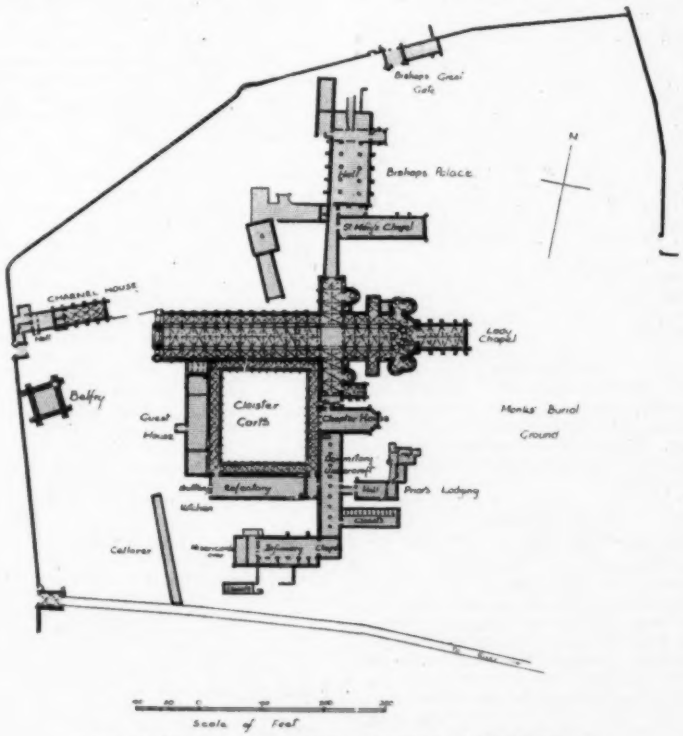
Lord Justice Scrutton, in the course of a long written judgment, said the case raised difficult questions relating to the doctrine of frustration of contract by non-existence or destruction of essential subject matter. Having stated the facts of the case at length, the Lord Justice said the funds for the work had practically to be found by the Government, and the whole thing was under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The contract price was £31,506, of which over £21,000 was attributable to the west breakwater. In June, 1928, the assumed rock bottom for the west breakwater was not where it was assumed to be, and even at the date of the hearing of the appeal it was not known where it was. His Lordship held that the contract was frustrated because of the impossibility to find the rock bottom where it was assumed to be, and the loss to frustration must be borne by the parties on whom it fell. He accordingly thought the appeal should be allowed, and the action dismissed, but in the circumstances that there should be no order as to costs of the action or of the appeal.

Lord Justice Greer delivered a dissenting judgment. He held there was no frustration, and that there had been a refusal to give the contractors instructions within a reasonable time for which they should receive payment on a *quantum meruit* basis

Lord Justice Russell delivered a judgment agreeing with that of Lord Justice Scrutton, and the appeal by the majority of the Court was therefore allowed on the terms stated.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships.

The Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects announce that R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships of £100 have been awarded to Hubert Bennett, of Swinton, Manchester, and F. W. Wright, of Sheffield. The Scholarships are tenable in the first instance for one year and are renewable for two further periods of one year each. The R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £50, awarded to A. K. Brown, of Sunderland, has been continued.



Plan of Norwich Cathedral, Showing Charnel House.

(See page 234.)

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—Ed.

American Plumbing.

[Reply to "Canuck," August 2.]

Sir,—A good English plumber will put in brass unions wherever a long run of waste or pipe makes future repair difficult. There is no difficulty about this; but where pipes are easily accessible there is no better joint than the wiped joint, which is made once for all, and cannot work loose or need tightening up at any time. Your correspondent will probably find copper tubing the most suitable for his purpose. The use of this kind of material is increasing in this country, and there are few districts where there cannot be found fitters used to this work, and no district where they cannot be sent.

Britisher.

Ancient Lights.

[Replies to "Devonian," August 2.]

Sir,—Ancient lights are always jeopardised by the demolition of a building and its rebuilding (see Tapling *v.* Jones, 1858), and it is highly probable that B. is correct in his contention. A good deal depends, however, on whether the size and position of the new windows coincide exactly with the original conditions.

Lex.

Sir,—Generally an easement of light can only be claimed in respect to an aperture (or apertures) actually existing on the dominant tenement. It is a right to require the servient owner to abstain from putting on his own land any obstruction to the passage of light to the said aperture. If, therefore, the right is discontinued for more than a year it is, it appears, lost. In the case under reply, the right it is said has been discontinued some four years; and, it is thought, that "B" is therefore right in his contentions.

Nevertheless, there are two comparatively recent cases which might be brought to the notice of "Devonian." In Griffith *v.* Clay and Sons, Ltd. (1912), 1 Ch. 291 C.A., houses claiming ancient lights were old, but immediately ripe for development; damages for obstruction of the lights were extended to the depreciation of value of (*a*) the houses as they stood and (*b*) the whole of them considered as one building site for immediate development. In Wills *v.* May (1923), 1 Ch., 317, damages were given for combined sites; for though one of them was not immediately ripe for development, the prospect of its development was held not to be too remote.

Too long a period has elapsed before "A" commenced putting up his new building, and on the facts stated, "B" can make the claim he has.

Light.

Turpentine.

[Reply to "Decorations," August 2.]

Sir,—Turpentine helps the paint to penetrate the wood, but it lessens the life of the top coat. Turpentine should be added only after the oils have been thoroughly mixed in and incorporated.

Paint.

Spray Painting.

[Reply to "The Future," August 2.]

Sir,—With the spray it is possible to get into crevices which the brush cannot reach, and it is also possible to cover a very much greater area in a given time. But there is nothing like the brush for working the paint well into the pores of the wood, and spray painting generally needs renewal at more frequent intervals than brush work.

Present.

"Weather."

[Reply to "Query," August 2.]

Sir,—The "weather" of a slate is the portion exposed to the upper air when in position, i.e., excluding those portions covered by the upper courses.

Terminology.

Bridging.

[Reply to "Method," August 2.]

Sir,—Herring-bone bridging is by far the better method. With the slightest variation from the square in sawing the solid bridging, or the slightest deviation from the vertical in the joists, through warping or fixing, the contact of the solid bridging is reduced to a single point. But with the herring-bone variety one is sure of two points of contact at just the positions where it is required.

Construction.

Grounds.

[Reply to "Progress," August 2.]

Sir,—Continuous grounds are necessary more as a finish to the plaster than as a fixing for skirting. If not used, dust from the bottom of the plaster will work out continuously between bottom of skirting and floor board. If the wall plaster is carried down to floor, a similar trouble arises owing to the movement of the boards. This could be overcome by leaving a space between the floor and wall to allow dust to drop between the floor joists. No cost would be saved, as some form of fixing must still be supplied for the skirting.

W. H. T.

Running Strains upon Suspended Concrete Floors.

[Replies to "Brummagem," August 2.]

Sir,—We really know very little about the science of live loads and machinery vibration, and most of the formulæ are based on what is little more than guesswork. The only thing to do is to work to a very generous factor of safety in these matters, and reduce vibration to a minimum by insulating methods.

Margin.

Sir,—"Brummagem" asks a very difficult question, and from the way it is expressed the best advice that can be given is "consult an expert." The tension in a belt, having given the H.P. to be transmitted, and the number of revolutions of the shafting, etc., is a very simple problem. But the stresses will be dependent also upon the variations in the torque of the machines, the conditions of balance, their relative positions to each other, and the building and character of the suspended floors supporting them, etc. It is quite conceivable that dangerous vibrations might be set up in the building, easily leading to very dangerous stresses. It is quite impossible to quote "figures or formula," for such are only applicable to cases complying with certain pre-specified conditions, and it is obvious that in very few cases can it be possible for structural steel buildings to be exactly built alike.

As regards belt formulæ, Unwins' "Machine Design" will give all that is required; Dr. Morley's "Elasticity" will tell querist something about vibration problems; Manson and Drury's "Exp. Building Science," Section iii., Vol. ii., may give some help to the realisation of his difficulties in dealing with his conundrum, so I end as I began by saying "Consult an Expert."

P. Q. X.

Lime Pointing.

Sir,—I should be obliged if any of your readers could tell me what are the proper constituents of lime pointing for brickwork. I have experimented with chalk lime and sand 3 : 1, but find that this results in a joint almost white. The finished colour of the pointing I require is a brown, just a shade lighter than the brickwork. I notice that flush pointing in this colour has been used extensively on many notable brick buildings, but I have never been really successful in obtaining the right colour myself.

Pointing.

"THE BUILDER DEBATE"

XXI.—OFFICIAL ARCHITECTURE.

Sir,—The suggestion that official bodies are doing a service to private architects by absorbing so many potential rivals in practice from the field of private competition, is both ingenious and ingenuous. It suggests that "Negative" is hard put to it to defend his argument, since it is surely obvious that if official bodies did not trespass upon the field of private practice there would be room for these able young men in private practice. But here, perhaps, I must give way a little to "Negative's" point of view. I am sure he must have in mind the patent fact that if these young men were released from the cramping influence of officialdom they would probably do twice the amount of work they are expected to do now!

"Negative" asks: "If it is economic to engage a private architect each time there is a new building projected, why is it uneconomic to engage one for supervising and directing repairs and maintenance?" The answer is obvious, because the two things are so very different. The design of a new building is the task of an artist, demanding initiative and individuality, and freedom from artistic control. Repairs and maintenance are matters of routine, recurring with regularity wherever there are a sufficient number of buildings concerned. It is obvious that such a routine can be better carried out by an established department than by a number of individuals, and that goods and method can be standardised to meet conditions. But the new building demands new thought, and a fresh outlook, which is not found in an official department.

"Negative" talks about the waste of competition. Even in the commercial world it is generally competition that promotes efficiency. But in architectural practice, commercial competition simply does not exist. If "Negative" imagines that whenever a new building is projected all the architects of the neighbourhood hasten to prepare a scheme, and hawk it with the promoters, it is time he came out of Whitehall and had a look at the world.

The thing which detaches architectural practice from all other activities is that it is a question of art as opposed to routine. All matters of routine are suitable subjects for departmental activity, but matters of art are for the free man, if we are to get the best artistic result. We collect our letters and distribute them; we organise the public services; collect taxes, and garbage, by organisations of public servants, because these are routine matters and suitable for the public department. But we do not set up public departments to compose music, paint pictures, or produce plays; they should not produce architecture.

"Negative" apparently agrees that it is a scandal that municipal departments should compete with private architects, as also that multiple firms should organise their own architectural departments. What on earth is the difference between these cases and the Office of Works? In the latter of the two cases there is far more justice in the case of the private firm forming a department for which it pays, than in the case of the Office of Works, to the cost of running which the architect has to contribute largely.

I agree with "Negative" that the Office of Works is a necessary institution. Where we differ is as to its legitimate activities. I say that there is plenty for it to do in connection with the repair and maintenance, and specialist equipment of public buildings. But to permit it to grow into an organisation hungry for big jobs is neither fair on those who have the right to deal with the big jobs nor economical in principle.

Positive.

THE BUILDING TRADE

RECURRING DEFECTS: THEIR CAUSE, PREVENTION AND CURE.—VI.

By J. R. TAYLOR.

Rainwater Pipes and Gutters—(*continued*).

My last article dealt with some of the recurring defects in gutters and rainwater pipes, but did not by any means exhaust the subject. The great danger lies in the fact that very often these defects are not easily discovered on a more or less cursory inspection, and it is sometimes not until extensive and widespread damage has been done that they are even suspected. To quote a few instances that have come within my own experience will perhaps help to make the matter plain and act as a warning:—

(*a*) Partial collapse of foundation—traced to faulty connection of rainwater pipe with pavement channel—uncommon. (See Sketch A.)

(*b*) Pointing washed out of joints of brickwork due to choked pavement channel—common.

(*c*) Same, owing to choked branch drain to which rainwater pipe had been connected direct without a gulley or shoe—common. (Sketch B.)

(*d*) Extensive damage to basement walls, wet-rot in wood floors, damp rising from wall base and damaging skirtings and plastering—arising from faulty connections between rainwater pipes and drains and to choked gulleys—all common.

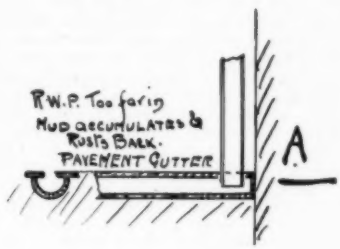
(*e*) Extensive damage to pointing and plastering due to rainwater pipes being rusted through at the back—a very common defect.

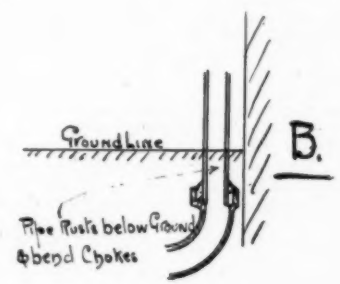
(*f*) The same due to choked pipes in the absence of a leaf-guard. This is also very common.

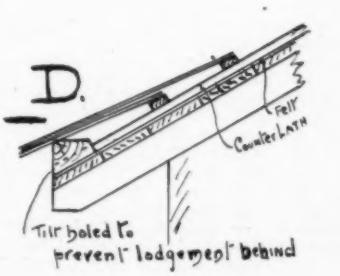
(*g*) Fascias rotted, rafter feet and/or wall plates rotted, top courses of brickwork seriously damaged, ceiling and wall plastering badly damaged, due to the backs of eaves gutters, through their being inaccessible to the painter, having worn through. This defect is very common and of a very insidious nature. A moulded cast-iron gutter forming the top member of a cornice consisting of two or more courses of projecting bricks (as Sketch C) is a very usual detail. It is tempting, as it presents a neat, clean finish. It is, however, particularly dangerous, because long after the back of the gutter has rusted away the moulded front retains a neat, unbroken line viewed from the ground. In very heavy rain it escapes detection, because one's thoughts are more occupied with finding shelter than in examining rainwater gutters. In gentle rain the fact that but little water is being discharged by the down pipe shoe does not ordinarily at once rouse suspicion. It is true that one might expect its bad condition to be reported by the painters, but even if it be granted that such a report is probable, in the long interval between their visits much damage may have taken place. It has also to be borne in mind that an inch or two of the depth of the back edge of such a gutter may be eaten away before even the painters detect it, on account of the concealment afforded by the overhanging tails of the slates or tiles. The soaking process set up eats its way gently and slowly through and down the wall and into the plastering. The householder notices a tendency in the wall-paper to loosen along the top edge of the wall affected, but attributes this to inferior paperhangers' paste. The shock comes when sliding snow precipitates the whole of the guttering into the garden or street.

(*h*) Damage to pointing and plastering sometimes takes place, because the diameter of the bore of the rainwater pipe is inadequate. I have already referred to the fact that the bore of gutter outlets is often less than that of the pipe receiving them; these remarks also frequently apply to the commonest form of rainwater head.

(*i*) Much damage may be occasioned to bay windows by the use of gutters of too small a section. On bay windows which serve ground-floor rooms only, they are commonly found to be so small as to make it nearly impossible to clean them inside, and quite impossible to paint them inside. They are also often discharged by a short length of small-bore lead pipe leading to a head or junction on a main stalk. This small-bore discharge pipe, with its tendency to choke easily, is also a frequent evil in connecting small lead flats, balconies, porch roofs and small conservatory roofs, and there is no end to the damage occasioned. I would far rather that these small roofs depended on projecting eaves without gutters or pipes than that these should be inadequate. Something might be said as to the merits of a return to the gargoyle at these points.







General Evils of Damp in Buildings.

I have treated the question of defective rainwater conduits at some length, because I am convinced that the evil effects of damp finding its way into our buildings, have not received as much attention from the architect and/or builder as the subject demands. This moisture enters in small continuous doses, meets the dry atmosphere of the occupied and normally ventilated house, is absorbed, and escapes more or less unnoticed. It has, however, done its evil work of damaging and weakening the structure, coverings, and decorations on its way in. It is common to cottage, villa, and mansion. Let any of these remain unoccupied and unattended for a length of time and the loose festooned wall papers will offer abundant evidence of the amount of damp that is constantly finding its way in. Not only is the life of the building shortened, and its maintenance cost increased, but the life of the occupier is also shortened and his maintenance cost increased. This is evidenced by the prevalence of rheumatism in classes who are never consciously subjected to undue exposure, but who may suffer from the ill effects of damp houses all their lives.

Defective Roof Coverings.

The constant necessity of renewing broken slates or tiles is, of course, to some extent inevitable. There is, however, no reason other than over emphasis of economy in first cost that need necessarily add to the undue frequency of these repairs and renewals. As regards slates as a roof covering, when they are of first-class quality and proper care is exercised in fixing them, probably they are unequalled when all points have been considered (first cost, life, and cost of upkeep) in our climate. But inferior slates find their way into the market and command a ready sale. On the roof they have quite a good appearance, are regular and of good and even colour. A long time may elapse before their want of quality becomes glaring; long, that is to say, as compared with the time during which responsibility for them can be traced, but short as compared with a reasonable expectancy of the life of the building they cover. Such slates come from the top beds of quarries during their earlier development. If my readers have travelled in a slate quarrying district they cannot help having been struck by the gigantic amount of slate shale and rubble that has to be quarried and piled as waste before rock that can be split into roofing slates is encountered. Sometimes the undertakers' entire capital is exhausted, and the quarry abandoned before paying slate is encountered. This leads to early won inferior slates being marketed with a view to getting in some revenue at the earliest possible moment. The result of the use of this inferior material is a progressively increasing annual cost in repair and ultimate total collapse necessitating an entire renewal long before it should ordinarily be wanted. Meanwhile, the building, having been subjected to a constantly leaking roof, suffers irreparable damage. London, by reason of its distance from the quarries, suffers less from this cause than some of the nearer provincial towns, owing to the fact that it is more economical to use thin close lying slates than to pay the much increased cost of carriage on thicker and heavier slates. These thin slates can only be cut from the better class rocks.

It was announced at the annual meet- thick slate is not as good, or better, than a thin slate. If the metal is right, and intelligent care is used in the laying, beautiful and sound roofs can be obtained with thick or even with unusually thick slates. Their ruggedness destroys that uniform precision of line that with more regular slates is apt to be rather monotonous.

Nails.

The builder is frequently called upon entirely to strip and relay roofing slates of which the majority are as sound as the day they were first laid on account of the nail heads having perished and thus allowing the slates to slip. In spite of this, far too many new roofs are still allowed to be covered in with slates secured by light nails of inferior metal. Copper nails should be specified and insisted upon. For thin slates 2-in. nails weighing eight pounds per 1,000 are amply strong enough. For heavier and more rugged slates rather heavier nails with larger heads are desirable.

Lap.

There is probably nothing on which architects hold such diverse opinions as on the amount of lap that should be given in slating. Assuming an ordinary seconds Welsh blue slate to be the selected covering, one architect will pitch his roof to form an angle of 105 degrees at the ridge, and specify 2½ inches of lap, while his brother building on the adjoining plot will pitch at 90 degrees, and specify four inches of lap. Surely under similar circumstances the lap should be constant to the pitch. Both these architects will cover their roofs with plain tiles on a 90 degree pitch, specifying four inch *gauge*, which gives occasionally only 2-in. of *lap* but usually 2¼-in.

Underfelting.

The usual purpose for which underfelting is specified is to maintain a more equal temperature in the room or rooms under. It should not, however, be forgotten that if counter lathed and a slightly better quality used, underfelting will be a very valuable auxiliary to the slates in excluding the rain. In this case the felt should be carried under not over the tilt fillet; small holes similar to those for a condensation gutter should be bored through the tilt fillet to allow any water to escape and not accumulate and form a pool at this point (Sketch D). The question of boarding, felting and counterlathing is one that might well receive more earnest consideration in ordinary domestic planning, and it should not be lightly dismissed merely on the score of expense. When it is borne in mind how much damage may be occasioned during a week-end when a gale has torn away a few slates, the additional protection afforded is surely a matter to be taken into account. I would like to see a separate estimate made of the additional cost, the advantages explained to the client, and the opportunity be thus afforded him of availing himself of these advantages before it is too late.

(To be continued.)

Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Norfolk Archæological Society that the guardianship of Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk, has been granted by Lord Leicester to the Office of Works. The priory will remain open to the public at a small charge. The remains of the priory still bear a date of 1048, which has been accepted as the date of its origin, though before the discovery of that figure the building was ascribed to the twelfth century. It was occupied by Cluniac monks, and with its precincts covers an area of 36 acres. The fine façade of the west front is still in a fairly good state of preservation. The central doorway has a bold moulding, as have also, on a smaller scale, the two smaller entrances on either side of it. Of the two towers which were formerly situated on either side, only part of that on the south-west remains, showing a fine arch and a portion of the stairway.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: REPORT OF MEDICAL REFEREE

During the past few months a number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act have been carried to the House of Lords, and the latest case reported is Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co. *v.* Burrows (*Weekly Notes*, July 27, 1929). In that case the workman had sustained injury to his back, a class of injury in which it is extremely difficult to determine whether there has been recovery or not. The matter had twice been referred to a medical referee under section 19 of the Act, and on both these occasions the report of the medical referee had shown partial incapacity, and compensation had been paid on that basis, but on a third reference the medical referee had reported that the man had completely recovered and was fit for his ordinary work, and the employers had then applied for an arbitration in order that they might terminate the weekly payments. In the course of the arbitration the workman lodged a minute showing that skiagrams taken since the last report of the medical referee disclosed conditions, not apparent from external examination, that there was reasonable probability of a recurrence of the incapacity, but he did not tender evidence on the point, but merely requested the arbitrator to make a suspensory award or alternatively to refer the matter back to the medical referee. The arbitrator refused to adopt either course, and made an award terminating the weekly payments. On appeal to the Second Division of the Scotch Court of Session two questions were raised: (1) Whether the arbitrator was entitled to refuse to remit the case back to the medical referee; and (2) whether he was entitled to terminate the weekly payments. The Court of Session answered the first question in the affirmative, but on the second question held that on the refusal of the arbitrator to remit the case to the medical referee the workman ought to have asked to prove the averments in the minute, and the case was remitted to the arbitrator with a direction to inquire into the facts set out in the minute. It was this second finding that was the subject of appeal, and the House of Lords reversed the decision of the Court of Session, holding that it was contrary to the express provisions of the Act. Lord Dunedin, in the only judgment at present reported, pointed out that the Act contained special provisions relating to the recovery of a workman from injury which showed that the Legislature considered that a question which should be determined in some other way than by mere proof before an arbitrator, thus sections 17, 18 and 19, provided for medical examinations with a reference to a medical referee, and subsection (3) of section 19 provided that where the matter was referred to a medical referee his certificate should be conclusive evidence of the matter certified. Under the above provision it would be relevant to inquire whether there was reasonable probability that the incapacity might recur even if at the time the workman appeared to have recovered, but it would be the workman's duty to bring that matter to the notice of the referee. If the report of the referee was ambiguous, it was competent to the arbitrator to refer the matter back to him; but here there was no ambiguity, as the report stated that the man had completely recovered, and the arbitrator had no jurisdiction to inquire into the matter in the teeth of the report. If the report stated that there was a danger of recurrence, then the arbitrator might make a suspensory award.

It has to be noted that this case did not arise under section 12, which provides a special procedure with regard to reference to medical referees when a payment is diminished or stopped, and also that the report of the medical referee was definite that the man's disability had ceased, and therefore such difficult questions as arose in Tempus Shipping Co. *v.* Trott (1929, *Weekly Notes*, February 23; *The Builder*, March 8) did not arise. In that case, and in Rhodes *v.* Digby Colliery Co. (1927, 1 K.B. 152), a case we referred to in our note upon it, it was pointed out that in cases of partial incapacity the certificate of the medical referee, although accepted, may leave certain matters outstanding which may have to be decided by the arbitrator.

Where the special procedure provided by section 12 is followed where an employer desires to diminish or end weekly payments, although the reference to the medical referee is made in pursuance of section 19, there is a further provision that the money can be paid into court, and the section provides: "And the sums so paid into court shall, on the settlement of the dispute, be paid to the employer or the workman according to the effect of the certificate of the medical referee, or if the effect of that certificate is disputed as, in default of agreement, may be determined by the registrar, or on appeal the judge." Where that procedure has been followed to a finish and payment has been made into court, there is little difficulty in understanding the law, for, as was shown in Rhodes *v.* Digby Colliery Co. (*ubi sup.*), although the certificate itself cannot be disputed, its *effect* may be questioned before the registrar, or on appeal before the judge, but their decision cannot be made the subject of arbitration unless fresh circumstances can be shown to have arisen. But when the procedure indicated in section 12 is not carried to its conclusion, difficult questions arise, especially since the decision of the House of Lords in Anchor Donaldson *v.* Crossland (1929, A.C. 297). In Tempus Shipping Company *v.* Trott (*ubi sup.*) the Court of Appeal held that payment into court under the section was not obligatory, and that the employers, having proceeded under section 12 up to that stage, were entitled to apply for a review under section 11, and a payment into court had been made with a denial of liability. Since the decision in Anchor Donaldson *v.* Crossland it may be questioned whether a payment into court can be made under such circumstances, for it appears that when once the procedure indicated in section 12 has been embarked upon, payment into court can alone be made under that section. Moreover, in the light of the decision, the subject matter of this note, Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co. *v.* Burrows, it seems doubtful whether, when once a certificate of a medical referee has been given, and that certificate indicates that the employer must be under some liability in consequence of the workman's condition, a denial of liability can be admissible in proceedings taken under any section of the Act. These questions remain in some doubt, but the one point that is quite clear is that where an employer desires to end or diminish weekly payments, the safest procedure is to adopt that provided by section 12, and to follow it to a conclusion.

Business Opportunity in Wellington.

The Officer in Charge of the Office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Public Works Department, Wellington, is calling for tenders to be presented in Wellington by October 1 for the supply and delivery of steel windows, and louvres, glass and operating mechanism. Firms desirous of offering materials of British manufacture can obtain further particulars upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London S.W.1. Reference number B.X. 5533 should be quoted.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Balham.—EXTENSIONS.—Extensions are being carried out to the billiards-room at 211, High-road, also a new pavilion is being erected. The work has been planned by Messrs. W. and E. A. Hunt, architects, Donington House, Norfolk-street, W.C.2. Messrs. F. and H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station-works, Hinton-road, Herne Hill, S.E.24, are the main contractors. The electric lighting and steelwork is being carried out by Messrs. Barrett and Wright.

Becontree.—FACTORY.—The L.C.C. has recommended, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, a site near Chadwell Heath railway station be sold to the East Ham Woodcraft, Ltd., for the erection of factory premises. Messrs. Hayward & Maynard, FF.R.I.B.A., 14, John-street, W.C.2, are the architects.

Bow.—GYMNASIUM.—The L.C.C. has sanctioned £1,430, in respect of a grant to the governors of Coborn school for girls, in aid of the provision of a gymnasium.

Camberwell.—REMODELLING.—Plans are to be prepared, and a sum of £13,448 allotted, in respect of the remodelling of the Reddins-road L.C.C. school, Camberwell.

Chelsea.—FLATS.—New flats and garages are to be erected at Bedford-terrace, Upper Manor-street, Chelsea, S.W.3, for Messrs. Chelsea Garage. Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, of Kingston, whose estimate of £6,973 for the job has been accepted. The architect is Mr. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A., Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Deptford.—HOUSES.—The L.C.C. has accepted the tender of Messrs. R. J. Rowley, Ltd., of Tottenham, for the erection of 17 tenements, with accommodation for 106 persons, at Hughes-field estate, Deptford. The plans are by the Council's own architect, Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A. The price of the tender is £8,634.

Ealing.—CLUBHOUSE.—Messrs. Goodwin and Chapman, architects, of 43, Old Queen-street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, have prepared plans—which have now been passed by the Town Council—for a golf clubhouse for the Ealing Golf Club. The site is in Perivale-lane.

Ealing.—FACTORY.—Mr. R. A. C. Churchward, 12, Victoria-street, S.W.1, is architect for a new factory proposed in Maunder-road, for the United Dyers and Cleaners, Ltd.

Green Bank.—EXTENSION.—The St. Patrick's Roman Catholic School is to be extended. The architect for the new building is Mr. T. H. B. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., of 11, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

Greenford-road.—PREMISES.—A large public-house, to be called the "Kent Hotel," is to be erected for Messrs. Fuller, Smith and Turner, Griffin Brewery, W.4. The contract will be carried out by the brewery's building and estate department, to the plans prepared by Mr. Nowell Parr, F.R.I.B.A., 42, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Hammersmith.—LIBRARY.—For the erection of a new library, geography room and boiler house at the Latymer Upper School, King's-street, Hammersmith, W.6, the London County Council has granted a sum of £5,360.

Holloway-road.—WING.—The Royal Northern Hospital, London, N.7, is to be extended. The scheme has been planned by Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. The new wing, which is estimated to cost £35,000, is to be built adjoining the nurses' home in Manor-gardens. Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley-place, Islington, N.1, have secured the contract.

Hoxton.—DWELLINGS.—The L.C.C. has passed £63,000, submitted by the Finance Committee, in respect of the erection of blocks 10 and 11 of dwellings, together with certain work in connection with the diversion of Mill-row and the construction of a new sewer, on Whitmore estate (Ware-street area), Hoxton.

Islington. — REBUILDING. — The London County Council has decided to rebuild Hanover-street Council school. Plans providing accommodation for 896 scholars have been approved. A sum of £35,621 has been allocated for the purpose. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect to the Council.

Kingsway. — SUBWAY. — The tender of Messrs. John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., 39, Victoria-street, S.W.1, at £171,246, has been accepted for the work of enlargement of the tramway subway from Victoria-embankment to Southampton-row.

Limehouse.—EXTENSIONS.—Messrs. Thomas and Edge, Ltd., Station-chambers, Cross-street, S.E., are to carry out extensions to the Limehouse generating station, for the Stepney Borough Council, to the plans of Mr. B. J. Belsher, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Little Trinity-lane.—BUILDINGS.—A new block of offices and showrooms is to be built on a site covering Nos. 10, 11 and 12. The contract has been let to Messrs. W. F. Blay, Ltd., 1, Dowgate-hill, London, E.C.4. Demolition work is being carried out by Messrs. B. Goodman, Ltd., 33, Haggerston-road, E.8. The new buildings have been planned by Mr. S. Parvin, architect, 20, Mount-street, London, W.1.

London.—HOUSING.—The L.C.C. has approved the following estimates:—£78,060, block 5 of dwellings on China-walk estate, Lambeth; and £87,400 in respect of the erection of blocks 3, 4, 4a, 5, 5a, 6 and 7 of dwellings on Dickens estate (Hickman's Folly area), Bermondsey.

Morden. — HOUSES. — An estimate of £595,000, submitted by the Finance Committee for the development of St. Helier estate to cover the cost of the erection on a further section of the estate of about 960 houses and flats, with the necessary road and sewer work and all incidental expenses, has been approved by the L.C.C.

Southwark.—DWELLINGS.—For the erection of dwellings, the L.C.C. has sanctioned a sum of £31,500. The dwellings are in the Tabard-street area.

St. James's-street.—STORES.—The London Co-operative Society, Ltd., Maryland-street, E.15, have agreed to the preparation of plans for a branch stores and showrooms at Nos. 38 to 42. The Society's works manager, is Mr. A. Hulbert, Whitta-road, Manor Park, E.12.

Upper Brook-street.—FLATS.—A rebuilding scheme is to be put in hand by Messrs. West End House, Ltd., Adelaide House, King William-street, London, E.C.4. They have acquired the site of No. 13, upon which they intend to erect a block of flats to cost between £25,000 and £30,000. Plans for the scheme have been prepared by Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, architects, 61, South Molton-street, London, W.1. The quantity surveyor is Mr. O. E. Parratt, Adelaide House, King William-street, E.C.4.

Wandsworth.—EXTENSIONS.—A new play-room is to be erected at the Convent of the Presentation, 49, West-hill, S.W.18. The work is being carried out by Mr. Prince, of Battersea, S.W.11. Mr. J. N. P. Conlan, L.R.I.B.A., 19, Alderbury-road, London, S.W.13, is the architect.

Westminster.—DEPOT.—The City Council are borrowing from the L.C.C. £13,500 for depot building purposes, etc.

Woolwich.—OFFICES.—A sum of £4,856 has been sanctioned by the London County Council for the acquisition of a site in Wellington-street for municipal offices for the Woolwich Borough Council.

NEW CINEMAS

Birmingham.—Messrs. W. Sapcote and Sons, of Birmingham, have obtained the contract for building the new cinema for Mr. Leon Salberg in High-street, Aston. Messrs. Satchwell and Roberts, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, are the architects.

Coventry.—The T.C. has now passed plans for the proposed cinema at Spon End, for the Philpot Bros. The architects are Messrs. Hattrell & Wortley, 105, Earlsdon-avenue. The cinema will hold 1,000.

Godalming.—County Cinemas, Ltd., are to build a 1,500-capacity cinema at Godalming, Surrey. A site has been secured at Ockford-road, near the High-street. Mr. H. B. Baker, of Fleet, architect to County Cinemas, Ltd., is preparing plans.

Islington.—The L.C.C. has passed plans submitted by Mr. A. G. Alexander for the erection of a cinema on a site at Essex-road, River-street, and Astey's-road, Islington. The architect is Mr George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., 40, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.2. This is the site on which Mr. Pearce, of the Alexandra Theatre, proposed to erect a cinema.

Lewisham.—For the erection of the "Delphine," a "super" cinema at Downham, S.E., the promoters of which are Super Cinemas, Ltd., and the architect Mr. W. J. King, of 5, Great James-street, London, W.C.1, Messrs. Hammond & Barr, Ltd., of Chelsea, have received the contract. The cinema will accommodate 3,000.

Liverpool.—Mr. R. G. Tyler, architect, 22, Rufford-street, Anfield, is preparing plans for a new cinema and billiards hall on a site in Derby-road, Huyton, adjoining the public offices. The Urban Council has approved the plans, and suggests that arrangements be made for incorporating in the scheme a public swimming bath.

London.—For the erection of a new super-cinema in West London, proposed by the Stoll Theatre Corporation, Ltd., of Stoll Offices, Coliseum-buildings, London, W.C.2, a site for which has been acquired in Park-street, Chiswick, the architects are Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., of 21, Beak-street, London, W.1.

Manchester.—Work is going ahead on the construction of the £400,000 "Paramount" super-cinema in Oxford-street, for the Famous Lasky Films Service, Ltd., Cromford-court, Manchester, and London. A demolition contract has been given to Messrs. L. Jagger, Ltd., of Manchester. The architect is Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.

Mansfield.—The T.C. have now passed plans for the proposed "Plaza" cinema in West Gate, for the Plaza Theatre (Mansfield), Ltd. The contractor is Mr. C. H. Hill, Victoria-street, Mansfield, and the plans are by Mr. A. J. Thraves, F.R.I.B.A., 12, Victoria-street, Nottingham. The cinema will hold 1,600 and is to include a café.

Ramsbottom.—Plans are being prepared for the reinstatement of the Royal Picture Palace. This building was completely destroyed by fire in February this year, the damage being estimated at £6,000. The architect is Mr. Tom Pickerton, Lennox Cottage, Holcombe Brook, Ramsbottom.

St. Annes-on-Sea.—The contract for altering and adding to the Empire Cinema, St. Annes-on-Sea, has been gained by Messrs. J. Heap and Son, Ltd., a local firm. The architect is Mr. Arnold England, A.R.I.B.A., 16, St. Annes-road South, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Southport.—Extensions and alterations are proposed at the "Picturedrome," Lord-street. Provision is to be made for installing balcony and constructing a new roof. The proprietors are Southport Picturedrome, Ltd.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Aberdare	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Accrington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Aldershot	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0	1/0
Alfreton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Alnwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	1/2
Altrincham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Ashford Kent	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0	1/0
Ashington	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	1/2
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Aylesbury	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0	
Aylsham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0	
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Barnsley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Barnstaple	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Barrow-in-Furness	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Barry	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Bath	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
Bedford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
Berwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
Bexhill	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Birkenhead	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/10	1/9	1/9	1/3½	
Birmingham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Bishop Auckland	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½	
Blackburn	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Blackpool	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Bolton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Bournemouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
Bradford	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0	
Braintree	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
Bridgwater	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Bridlington	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½	
Brighton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
Bristol	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Bromsgrove	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
Bromyard	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½	
Bungay	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½	
Burnley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Burton-on-Trent	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Bury	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Buxton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½	
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Cardiff	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Carlisle	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Chatham	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Chelmsford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
Chester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Chesterfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Chorley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Cirencester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½	
Clacton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
Coventry	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Cranbrook	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½	
Crewe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
Cromer	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0	
Darlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Denbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
Derby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Devizes	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Dewsbury	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Doncaster	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Dorchester	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Dorking	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Driffield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Droitwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Dudley	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Durham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Eastbourne	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Ely	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Exeter	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Exmouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Fakenham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Felixstowe	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Frome	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Glossop	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Goole	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
Grantham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Great Yarmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Grimsby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Guildford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Halifax	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Harpenden	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Harrogate	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Hartlepools	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Hatfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
Hednesford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
Hereford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
Herne Bay	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0	
Hertford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Hitchin	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Hoddesdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½	
Holt	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½	
Huddersfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Hull	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Hunstanton	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0	
Huntingdon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0	
Ipswich	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
Keighley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
Kidderminster	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
King's Lynn	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
Lancaster	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Leeds	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Leicester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Leighton-Buzzard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Lichfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Lincoln	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Littlehampton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Liverpool	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/10	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/3½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9*	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
12-15 m. radius	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½*	1/8½	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½
Loughborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Lowestoft	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Malvern	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Manchester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Mansfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Matlock	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Melton Constable	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Merthyr Tydfil	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Middlesbrough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Newark	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
New Forest	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newport, Mon.	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Nuneaton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Plymouth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½
Pontypridd	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Redditch	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ripon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Rochdale	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Rochester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Rugby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
St. Helens	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Saxmundham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Scarborough	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Sheffield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Shrewsbury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Sittingbourne	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southport	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
South Shields	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stevenage	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Stockport	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stourbridge	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stourport	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stowmarket	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stroud	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/0½
Sunderland	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Swaffham	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Swansea	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Swindon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/4½	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Taunton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Thetford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Torquay	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Totnes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Trowbridge	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Tunbridge Wells	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Uttoxeter	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Wakefield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Walsall	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wallsend	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Warminster	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Warrington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
West Bromwich	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Weymouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Whitby	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wigan	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Winchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Wolverhampton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Woodbridge	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Worcester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Worksop	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Worthing	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wrexham	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Wymondham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
York	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½

* The rate, recognised by the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, is 1/11½ per hour.

For Building Trade wages in Scotland, see page 246.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in, the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.: Engineer, E.: Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

AUGUST 12.

Alford.—Spire.—At St Andrew's Church. G. Watt, architect, 214, Union-st., Aberdeen.

Alford.—Reconstruction.—Double cottage at Pudlockholes, Glenkindie, for D.C. of Aberdeen C.C. D. Robertson, Road Surveyor, Alford.

Bristol.—Building.—Club house; Approach-rd.; and hangar foundations, at Bristol Aerodrome, for T.C. L. S. McKenzie, City E. and S., 51, Prince-st. Dep. £1.

Cookstown.—Cottage.—At Ulster Dairy school, for Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq. West, Belfast.

Cove.—Alterations.—Also decoration of Cove Ivy Leaf Club. Secretary.

Evesham.—Houses.—Erection of thirty-two of non-parlour type, in eight blocks of four, at Bengeworth, for the Evesham T.C. J. Abbott, Council's Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Evesham. Dep. £1 1s.

Huddersfield.—Alterations.—Alterations and additions to 3 hospital block of Crosland Moor Institution, for B.G. J. Berry & Son, architects, 1, Market-walk.

Lattone.—Reconstruction.—Of Lattone P.E. school, Co. Fermanagh, for Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq., West, Belfast.

Leeds.—Schools.—New Wesleyan schools, Pool, near Leeds. Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, architects, 3, Park-pl., Leeds.

Ormskirk.—Houses.—20 non-parlour-type and 4 parlour-type on Tower Hill site, for U.D.C. J. Ashcroft, clerk. Dep. £2 2s.

Wakefield.—Conversion.—Of "Cliffe," Margaret-st. into child welfore centre, for T.C. City S.

AUGUST 13.

Bury St. Edmonds.—Windows.—At town hall, for Corporation. R. H. Beaumont, B.S.

Erith.—Redecorations.—Also repairs at Sanatorium, Little Heath, Belvedere, for U.D.C. H. Hind, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Goole.—Conversion.—Of pail closets into water closets, for U.D.C. J. H. Castle, Town Surveyor.

King's Lynn.—Houses.—62 non-parlour type, for T.C. J. C. Matthew, B.E.

Manchester.—Internal Painting and Cleaning.—At the Head Post Office, Manchester, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Oldham.—Lighting.—Electric lighting installation for 300 houses on Limeside site, for C.B. B.E. and S.

Stormont Castle.—Gutters.—At Stormont Castle, for Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq. West, Belfast.

AUGUST 14.

Batley.—Extension.—Staff room at Boys' Grammar school, for West Riding E.C. Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield.

Belfast.—Railings.—Iron railings, for C.B. Superintendent of Parks.

Bristol.—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Stoke Bishop, Bristol, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Cardiff.—Alterations.—Alterations to two ambulant blocks at South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth, Breconshire, and nurses' home at West Wales Sanatorium, Llanybyther, Carmarthenshire, for King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association. F. J. Alban, General Secretary, Memorial Offices, Westgate-st. Dep. £5 5s.

Durham.—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Consett, County Durham, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Greasebrough.—Painting.—External 68 houses on housing estate, for U.D.C. J. H. Jackson, clerk. Dep. £1.

Hounslow.—Houses.—Erection of 126 non-parlour type houses on the Sutton-lane estate, Hounslow, for the Heston and Isleworth U.D.C. J. G. Carey, Council House, Hounslow. Dep. £2 2s.

Hunsaton.—Demolition.—Of property on west side of Coventry-st., for T.C. R. C. Moon, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Offaly.—School.—Convent National school at Edenderry. Ashlin & Coleman, architects, 7, Dawson-st., Dublin, C.2. Dep. £2 2s.

Oldham.—Conveniences.—Male and female conveniences at junction of Drury-lane and Manchester-rd., Hollinwood, for C.B. B.E. and S.

Sheffield.—Shelter.—In Airing Court at Wadsley Mental Hospital, near Sheffield, for West Riding Mental Hospitals Board. W. E. H. Burton, architect and engineer, West Riding Mental Hospitals Board, Wakefield.

Stalham.—Additions.—Also alterations, at police station, for Norfolk C.C. S. H. Warren, C.S., 9, Queen-st., Norwich. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 15.

Belfast.—Reconstruction.—Of lavatories in City Y.M.C.A. premises. Wm. C. Porte, Association's architect, 1, Howard-st.

Birmingham.—Painting.—Exterior at Dudley-rd. hospital, also at Selly Oak hospital, for B.G. C. P. Beech, clerk. Dep. £2 2s.

Bristol.—Heating.—Accelerated low-pressure hot-water heating, hot water and fire services, at "Central" Telephone Exchange, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

London.—Employment Exchange.—Erection of, in Camberwell, S.E., for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Peterborough.—House.—At Etton Waterworks, for T.C. W. H. A. Court, C.E. and S. and Water Engineer. Dep. £1 1s.

St Columb.—Houses.—4, for R.D.C. H. V. Jones, Sanitary Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 16.

Aberdeen.—Improvements.—For Aberdeen Asylum for the Blind. Davidson & Garden, 12, Dee-st., Aberdeen.

Ardrossan.—Houses.—16 flatted of three apartments each, at Bath site, for T.C. J. C. Hunter, architect, 15, Barr-st. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Ardrossan.—Houses.—50, on Parkhouse farm site, for T.C. J. C. Hunter, architect, 15, Barr-st. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Belfast.—Additions.—Alterations and additions to Harding Memorial Public Elementary School, Cregagh-rd., for C.B. Education Architect, Victoria-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Coventry.—New Employment Exchange.—Erection of, at Coventry, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Guildford.—Painting.—At Institution, Warren-rd., for B.G. Clemence & Co., 59, Quarry-st.

Kilcock.—Building.—Medical Officer's residence, with dispensary, etc., for Kildare Board of Health and Public Assistance. D. J. Purcell, secretary, County Hospital, Naas. Dep. £2 2s.

Rainhill.—Demolition.—Of chimney, 120 ft. high, gas holder, C.I. column, and lattice girders, at County Mental Hospital. W. E. Bixter, clerk and steward.

***Wilmslow.**—Houses.—Erection of, for the U.D.C. The Clerk, Council Offices, Wilmslow.

AUGUST 17.

Glamorgan.—Lighting.—Additional electric lighting at Glamorgan Farm school, Ty Segur, Neath, for C.C. C. Leslie Thomas, secretary, 42, Queen-st., Neath.

Glasgow.—Convenience.—In Maxwell-st., Govan, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

Glasgow.—Shed.—Steel and corrugated shed over gas scrubbers at Tradeston gas works, for T.C. General Manager, Gas Department, 30, John-st.

Ilford.—Temporary School Building.—Erection of, on a site at Goodmayes-lane, Goodmayes, for the Ilford B.C. H. Shaw, Architect to the E.C., Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £1 1s.

Orkney.—Building.—Concrete building containing dwelling-house, engine-room, wireless room, etc., and for concrete horn tower and other work, at North Ronaldshay Lighthouse, for Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses. D. A. Stevenson, Engineer to Commissioners, 84, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £2 2s.

Stockport.—Foundations.—Also gas holder at Portwood gas works, for C.B. W. S. Sowerbutts, engineer and manager, Portwood Gas Works. Dep. £2 2s.

Tanderagee.—School.—Public elementary school, for Armagh E.C. G. H. Mills, architect, The Mall, Armagh. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 19.

Baildon.—Painting.—Properties, for U.D.C. G. Walker, Acting Surveyor.

Deptford.—Painting and Decorating.—Certain of the Council's properties, for the Deptford B.C. Borough Engineer, Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14. Dep. £1 1s.

Hull.—Installation.—Electric light and fittings required for first portion of elementary school, Hall-rd., for T.C. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Kent.—Internal Improvements and Repairs.—To the old male and female Hospital Blocks, Locksbottom, Farnborough, for the Guardians of the Bromley Union. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Leeds.—Painting.—Outside, at (1) Children's Homes, Wood-lane, Rothwell, and (2) Central Home, etc., Street-lane, Roundhay, and re-making of roads, etc., at (1) General Institution, Rothwell, and (2) St. Mary's Infirmary, Armley, for B.G. James H. Ford, clerk, 11, South-parade.

London.—Cleaning, renovating, painting and gilding Council Chamber, etc., Town Hall, for the Fulham B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6.

AUGUST 20.

Birmingham.—Painting.—At the Post Office Stores, Birmingham, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Hythe.—Houses.—Erection of 12 non-parlour type, for the Hythe T.C. Borough Surveyor, 15, High-street, Hythe, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

Rotherham.—Mortuary.—Together with post-mortem appliances and the necessary drainage, for R.D.C. C. O. Rawstron, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Scunthorpe and Frodingham.—Houses.—26, on Crosby housing estate, Scunthorpe, for U.D.C. W. Farrar, E. and S. Dep. £2.

Wakefield.—Building.—New registry of deeds, in Newstead-rd., for West Riding C.C. West Riding Architect, County Hall.

Wells.—Additions.—Also alterations to Cottage Hospital, for Committee. A. J. Pictor, F.R.I.B.A., 14, Queen-sq., Bath. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 21.

Altrincham.—Houses.—40 flats, 2 "A" type houses, and 1 "B" type house, Beaconsfield housing estate, for U.D.C. Mr. H. E. Brown, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Barking.—Temporary School Building.—Erection of timber framed, consisting of 12 classrooms, central corridor, children's cloakrooms and latrines, teachers' private rooms, etc., on the L.C.C. Becontree Estate, for the Barking Town U.D.C. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House-chambers, Barking. Dep. £3 3s.

***Brentwood.**—Work in Laying-out Playing Field.—At High Wood Hospital for Children, Ongar-road, Brentwood, Essex, for the M.A.B Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

Cardiff.—Repairs.—Ordinary works and repairs to buildings, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Edmonton.—Repairs.—Ordinary works and repairs to buildings in Edmonton and Tottenham, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Harrogate.—Shelter.—Shelter and bandstand in Valley-gardens, for T.C. C. E. Rivers, B.E.

London.—Painting.—At the Ministry of Pensions Issue Office, Acton, W., for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Oxford.—Repairs.—Ordinary works and repairs to buildings, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Various Places.—Ordinary Works and Repairs.—Execution of, to the buildings in London and Provincial Districts named in the advertisement, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. 10s. 6d. in respect of each district.

***Various Places.**—Cleaning and Painting Works and Repairs.—Of various buildings in S.W. London and Surrey, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

West Ham.—Repairs—To buildings in Plaistow and East Ham, Stratford, Forest Gate and Manor Park, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. 10s. 6d.

AUGUST 22.

London.—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, in Farm-street, Mayfair, W., for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 24.

Cardiff.—Painting.—Dining-hall, kitchen, etc., at Ely Lodge, for B.G. R. Stephenson, clerk, 11, Park-place.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Lighting.—Installation of electric light in new wing proposed at each of: Newcastle-under-Lyme High school and Newcastle-under-Lyme Orme Girls' school, for the Governors. Cramp & Frith, consulting engineers, 1, Dickinson-st., Manchester. Dep. £6 6s.

AUGUST 26.

Baltinglass.—Building.—Observation wards at Hospital, for Wicklow County Board of Health and Public Assistance. Foley & Sullivan, engineers, 102-103, Grafton-st., Dublin.

***Brighton.**—Rebuilding.—Of 179 and 180, Western-road, for the C.B. Thomas Garrett & Son, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 34, Ship-street. Dep. £1 1s.

Llanelly.—Alterations.—Also additions to Zion Chapel. W. Griffiths & Son, architect, Falconchams.

***Near Wrangaton, Devon.**—Nurses' Homes.—J. Wibberley, A.M.I.C.E., City Engineer and Architect, Sun-buildings, Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s. (payable to the City Treasurer).

***Oswestry.**—Extensions.—To Cross Market-buildings, for the Town Council. G. William Lacey, B.E. and S., Guildhall, Oswestry. Dep. £1 1s.

Wotton.—Installation.—Electric wiring of Wotton and Coiney Hill Mental Hospitals, for Gloucestershire Mental Hospitals. Handcock & Dykes, consulting engineers, 11, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. 10s. 6d.

AUGUST 27.

Southampton.—Works.—Circulating water culverts, penstock shafts, penstocks, screening chambers, rotary band screens and flumes, and reinforced concrete piled foundations and retaining walls for boiler-house extension, at Electricity Works, Western Esplanade, for C.B. W. G. Turner, Borough Electrical Engineer. Dep. £2 2s. each.

AUGUST 28.

London.—Extensions.—Alterations and extensions to existing "Nuconomiser" system of hot water supply, together with additional new circulating pumps for same, for Poplar B.G. E. G. Phillips, Consulting Engineer.

AUGUST 29.

Swanage.—Wall.—Underpinning section of sea wall and erection of two timber groynes, for U.D.C. F. Camble, S.

AUGUST 30.

***Twickenham.**—Public Convenience.—Erection of, at The Green, Twickenham, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Twickenham. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 31.

Conway.—Demolition.—Of old retort benches, etc., at old gasworks, Bangor-rd., for T.C. Gas Engineer.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Reigate.—Handicraft and Domestic Science Centre.—Erection of one story building at Reigate, for the Reigate E.C. Vincent Hooper, architect, 7, Station-approach, Redhill, Surrey.

***Southend-on-Sea.**—New Ward Pavilion.—At the Borough Sanatorium, for the C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E., Municipal-buildings, Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £2.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Chertsey.—Fencing.—230 yds. of oak cleft fencing, together with gates, and short length of deal fencing, adjoining sewage pumping station, Brewery-lane, Byfleet, for R.D.C. Capt. H. Beeney, E. and S.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Liverpool.—Sub-station.—In Calderstones-rd., Calderstones, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

Liverpool.—Shelter.—Tramway shelter, Smithdown-rd., for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Coulsdon and Purley.—Refuse Disposal Plant.—Construction of incineration and steam raising type, complete with containing buildings, boilers, 150 ft. chimney stack, etc., for the Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. Gilbert A. Ballard, Council's Surveyor, 69, Brighton-road, Purley. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Colchester.—Home.—Home for Mental Defectives, for Royal Eastern Counties Institution. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old-court, Chelmsford. Dep. £5 5s.

OCTOBER 9.

London.—Buildings.—Foundations, and boiler house buildings, for Hackney B.C. Borough Electrical Engineer, 18-24, Lower Clapton-rd., E.5. Dep. £3.

NO DATE.

Bingley.—Installation.—Electric lighting at schools, for Governors of the Bingley Grammar Schools. M. W. Platts, clerk.

Breconshire.—Heating.—Alterations and additions to heating system, at County Girls' School, Brecon, for C.C. H. C. W. Strickland, A.R.I.B.A., County Offices, Brecon.

***Near Brynmawr.**—Additions and Alterations.—To the Council School, Clydach (Llanelly), for Brecon C.C. H. C. W. Strickland, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Offices, Brecon. Dep. £10.

Newport (Salop).—Cottages.—2, for National Institute of Poultry Husbandry at Edgmond. H. Adams, Agricultural College, Edgmond.

Ramsgate.—Ward.—Maternity ward and alterations to Ramsgate General Hospital. W. T. Stock, architect, Queen-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Richmond (Yorks).—Hall.—At Gilling West, for the Committee. J. Clayton, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, High Row-chams., Darlington.

MATERIALS, etc.

AUGUST 17.

Merthyr Tydfil.—Highway Materials.—For C.B. B.E.

AUGUST 19.

New Zealand.—Pipes.—33 tons of cast-iron water pipes, 4 in. in diameter, together with two hydrant T's, 3 in. or 4 in., and two 4 in. plug ends, for Gisborne Municipal Council. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X.8312.)

AUGUST 20.

Hull.—Builders' Materials.—For Humber Conservancy Board. A. W. Franklin, secretary, Conservancy Buildings.

AUGUST 21.

Liverpool.—Paving Sets.—For T.C. City E.

AUGUST 24.

Wilts.—Highway Materials.—H. S. Ganderton, C.S.

AUGUST 26.

Oudtshoorn.—Road Surfacing.—6,000 gallons of road surfacing material, for T.C. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. D.X.5488.)

SEPTEMBER 7.

Gellygaer.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. F. Read, S.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Johannesburg.—Red Lead.—For South African Railways and Harbours Administration. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. B.X.5521.)

SEPTEMBER 16.

Cairo.—Pipes.—Steel pipes, sluice valves, hydrants and drinking fountains, for Ministry of Interior, Municipalities and Local Commissions Section, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (A.X. 8248.)

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL

AUGUST 12.

Oakwell.—Tank.—Concrete water storage tank, at Infectious Diseases Hospital, Owler-lane, Birstall, for Joint Hospital Board. Wm. Middlebrook, clerk.

AUGUST 15.

Newbiggin-by-the-Sea.—Shelter.—At Newbiggin Bay, for U.D.C. J. Kailofer, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Southend-on-Sea.—Improvement.—20,000 cube yds. good excavated material for use as filling on improvement works, east of pier, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E. and S.

AUGUST 16.

Filey.—Wall.—Mass concrete apron to existing sea wall, for U.D.C. Fairbank & Son, engineers, The Tudor House, Stonegate, York. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 19.

***Northern Ireland.**—Wrought Iron Gate and Railings.—At Stranmillis Training College, Belfast, for the Government of Northern Ireland. 15, Donegall-square, West Belfast (Room 34).

Poole.—Widening.—Parkstone railway bridge over Southern Railway, together with construction of retaining walls, works to bridge approaches and other works incidental thereto, for T.C. E. J. Goodacre, B.E. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 21.

Coventry.—Reservoir.—Circular concrete covered service reservoir, for T.C. Sir Alex. Binnie, Son & Deacon, 30, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Dep. £10.

AUGUST 22.

Johannesburg.—Steelwork.—Structural steelwork for a new machine shop, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (No. A.X. 8,198.)

South Mimms.—Sewage.—Additional sewage treatment works consisting of overflow chamber, settlement tank, 2 storm tanks, 4 filters, 2 humus tanks, pipe connections and other works at Sewage Works, Potters Bar, for R.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

AUGUST 23.

Coventry.—Granite Filtering Media.—For T.C. E. H. Ford, City E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 24.

Ringwood.—Water Supply.—20 miles of water mains and a pumping station; reinforced concrete reservoir; pumping plant, and iron removal plant, for R.D.C. E. Dep. £5.

AUGUST 26.

Barnard Castle.—Sewage.—Laying about 500 lin. yds. of 12 in. and 15 in. sewers, with necessary manholes and storm overflows; construction of screening chambers, detritus tanks, gauge basin, hydrolytic tank, dosing chamber, percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge drying beds, and the conversion of storm water tanks, at existing sewage disposal works, for U.D.C. Taylor & Wallin, engineers, 1, Saville-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dep. £5.

Ireland.—Bridges.—Two pressed steel troughing bridges at Ballybay and Dungannon, for Great Northern Railway (Ireland). F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-st. Station, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 30.

***Bournemouth.**—Filtration Plant only.—In connection with the new Public Baths, Bournemouth, for the Bournemouth B.C. F. P. Dolamore, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Bournemouth. Dep. £5 5s.

AUGUST 31.

Braunton, Devon.—Waterworks.—300 yds. of 3 in. cast-iron pipes, with brick collecting chambers and earthenware pipe drains, for R.D.C. J. C. Southcombe, F.S.I., Cross-st., Barnstaple.

Droylsden.—Reconstruction.—Of Manchester-rd. canal bridge, for Lancashire C.C. W. H. Schofield, County Surveyor and Bridgemaster, Preston.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Egypt.—Dam.—Heightening of Aswan Dam, on River Nile, for Egyptian Government. Sir M. MacDonald & Partners, consulting engineers, 72, Victoria-st., London. Dep. £20.

OCTOBER 15.

Uruguay.—Bridgework.—Steel sections for certain bridges, for Uruguayan State Railways Administration. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (A.X.8232.)

OCTOBER 29.

Silsileh.—Breakwater.—Construction of Silsileh section of Port-est breakwater and of jetty of Silsileh, for Alexandria Municipality. Royal Egyptian Legation, 75, South Audley-st., W.1.

DECEMBER 5.

London.—Bridge.—Erection of Irrawaddy bridge, for the Director-General, India Store Department. Secretary, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS

AUGUST 12.

Beddington and Wallington.—Conduit.—River Wandle. 36 in. dia. concrete tube conduit, 257 ft. long, with overflow weir and the works appurtenant thereto, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Epsom.—Sewer.—Reinforced concrete carriageways, kerbing and artificial stone footways, sewer extension, and other incidental works, at Waterloo-rd. (160 yds. lin.) and The Chase (110 yds. lin.), for U.D.C. E. G. Timbrell, S., 33, Church-st. Dep. £1 1s.

London.—Mastic Asphalte Repairs.—For six months, commencing October 1, 1929, for the Finsbury B.C. Borough Surveyor, Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1.

Sunderland.—Reconstruction.—Of Borough-rd. sewer, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

Swansea.—Mains.—Laying of 6,325 yds. or thereabouts of 12 in. concrete lined cast-iron water-main, and other appurtenant works in connection with watermain from Velindre, via Pont Lliw, to Grovesend, for R.D.C. F. T. James, E. and S., Penybryn, Alexandra-rd., Gorseinon. Dep. £2 2s.

Warblington.—Reconstructing.—Beach-rd., Emsworth, for U.D.C. F. Heath, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 13.

Bury.—Surfacing.—With tar macadam, and other works, of part of Norden-rd., Bamford, for R.D.C. A. W. Blomeley, clerk, Parson's-lane, Bury.

AUGUST 14.

Bexhill.—Making-up.—Of Cranston-av. (part), Egerton-rd. back passage (part), for T.C. Wm. Pearce, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Cuckfield.—Sewers.—1,390 yds. of 8 in. iron and stoneware sewers, together with manholes, etc., in parish of Ardingley, for R.D.C. A. L. Robinson, S. Dep. £3 3s.

Padiham.—Mains.—3-in. cast-iron water mains, for U.D.C. H. Russell, E.

Waterford.—Asphalting.—1,700 sq. yds. of natural rock asphalt on concrete deck surface of deep water wharf, for Harbour Commissioners. A. A. Farrell, secretary and general manager.

AUGUST 16.

Horsforth.—Making-up.—In connection street works for houses now in course of erection at Low-lane, for U.D.C. Jas. E. Aldersley, S.

AUGUST 17.

Annan.—Diversion.—Of main road about 230 yds. in length, and bridge over Dornock Burn at Dornock, for D.C. of Dumfries C.C. Formans & M'Call, civil engineers, 160 Hope-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1.

Maldens and Coombe.—Drainage.—Main drainage scheme at New Malden, for U.D.C. H. W. Langdon, engineer, 292, High Holborn, W.C.1. Dep. £5 5s.

AUGUST 19.

Fleetwood.—Surfacing.—Of Lodge-lane, with bituminous carpeting, for U.D.C. E. and S.

Lewes.—Main.—Laying about 1,023 yds. of 12-in. and 284 yds. of 9-in. cast iron mains in Bell-lane and Winterbourne Hollow, and on Race-hill, for Water Co. Jas. T. P. Johnston, Manager and Secretary, 2, St. Andrew's-place, Lewes. Dep. £2 2s.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Roads.—On Hill Farm estate, for Corporation. J. Griffiths, T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

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Sleaford.—Main.—3,268 yds. of 2 in. cast-iron water main and incidental work, at Anwick, for R.D.C. E.

Stevenage.—Roads.—Roads, sewers and water mains, for U.D.C. R. R. Gandy, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Stranraer.—Roads.—Surfacing portions of certain roads, for T.C. J. Mercer, B.E.

AUGUST 20.

Croydon.—Road.—Construction of Coyington-way, Norbury, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Sewer.—2,300 yds. of 48 in. and 42 in. concrete tube and cast-iron pipe sewer, partly in tunnel, together with manholes and other incidental works, in Eastern Valley, for T.C. A. Burton, City E. and S. Dep. £5.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Sewer.—4,600 yds. of 18 in., 15 in., and 12 in. cast-iron pipe sewer, and 260 yds. 9 in. stoneware pipe sewer, together with manholes, in Eastern Valley, for T.C. A. Burton, City E. and S. Dep. £5.

West Sussex.—Surfacing.—With 2 in. single-coat asphalt portion Brighton-Portsmouth main road, between Swandean and Clapham (near Worthing), for C.C. H. W. Bowen, C.S., Southgate House, Chichester.

AUGUST 23.

Harrogate.—Culvert.—Culverts and sewers, for T.C. C. E. Rivers, B.E.

AUGUST 24.

Runcorn.—Making-up.—Passage at rear of houses, 1-17, Ellesmere-rd.; passage at rear of houses, 33-40, Ellesmere-rd., and 1, Algernon-st.; passage at rear of houses, 2-38, Brackley-st.; passage at rear of houses, 29-33, Walton-rd.; side street between Brackley-st. and Algernon-st., along gable end of 38, Brackley-st., and "Lynwood"; passage at rear of houses, 2-14, Dundonald-av.; passage at rear of houses, 3-13, Carlisle-st. and workshops; Warburton-st., from Pike-st. to its termination as a cul-de-sac, for R.D.C. J. L. Beckett, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 27.

Hayes.—Reconstruction.—Also widening of Willow Tree-lane and Old Yeading-lane Fork, together with surface water drainage, etc., for U.D.C. G. H. Connor, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

AUGUST 30.

Chingford.—Making-up.—Of Essex-rd. and Victoria-rd., part 2, for U.D.C. S. J. Hellier, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Auction Sales, Tenders etc.

AUGUST 15.

Selsey.—Stride & Son will sell, at Norton Priory, Selsey, Timber, Building Materials, etc. Auctioneers, 63, East-street, Chichester.

Sheffield.—Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell will sell, in lots, at the Victoria Station Hotel, Sheffield, Contractors' Plant, Machinery and Materials, on account of the completion of the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks, Ewden Valley Reservoir. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, E.C.3.

AUGUST 16.

Tunbridge Wells.—Norbury-Smith & Co. will sell in lots, at Neville-court, Tunbridge Wells, Fixtures and Fittings (prior to demolition of mansion). Auctioneers, 8, Conduit-street, W.1.

AT AN EARLY DATE.

Chelsea.—Four Freehold Blocks in various parts, comprising Houses, Shops, etc., forming excellent building sites. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-street, W.1.

Public Appointments

AUGUST 12.

Glamorgan.—Two Architectural Assistants and Quantity Surveyor (temporary) required by the Glamorgan C.C. County Architect, Midland Bank-chambers, Neath

Willesden.—Temporary Clerk of Works required in connection with the new Clinic at Harrow-road, Stonebridge, for the Willesden U.D.C. Engineers' Department. Engineer to the Council, Town Hall, Dyne-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

AUGUST 19.

London.—Assistant Architects. Grade II. The Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings invite applications for nominations to compete for four vacant posts. The Establishment Officer, H.M.O.W., Westminster, S.W.1.

Surbiton.—Temporary Town Planning Assistant in the Surveyor's Department, for the preparation of the Town Planning Scheme. Henry T. Mather, Surveyor, Council Offices, Ewell-road, Surbiton.

AUGUST 21.

Durham.—Assistant Quantity Surveyor required by the Durham C.C. Education Dept. Director of Education, Shire Hall, Durham.

AUGUST 26.

London.—Teacher of Plumbing on three evenings a week required for the University of London, Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E.14. The Warden.

***Flint.**—Clerk of Works, to supervise the erection of 46 houses, J. Bibby Denny, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Flint.

AUGUST 31.

***Durham.**—Architectural Assistant required by the Education Department, Director of Education, Shire Hall, Durham.

NO DATE.

London.—An Assistant Master at the School of Architecture at the opening of the winter term on October 7, for the Architectural Association. F. R. Yerbury, Secretary, 34-36, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

NEWS ITEMS

Mr. Thomas Rowley's Estate.

Mr. Thomas Rowley, of 4, Terront-road, West Green, Tottenham, builder, who died on June 20 last, aged 82 years, left estate of the gross value of £222,247 2s. 6d., with net personalty £133,150 7s. 9d.

Proposed New Hospital, Cardiff.

The Cardiff Board of Guardians propose to erect a new hospital at Llandough, the foundations of which are being laid. The estimated cost of the superstructure of the hospital is £150,000.

Building Progress in Canada.

We learn that the cumulative value of the permits for building work issued in May was $23,007,371 (£4,600,000), as against $27,515,522 (£5,503,000) in May of the previous year. The total of the first five months, however, was $95,551,123 (£19,110,000), as against a corresponding figure for 1928 of $79,285,027 (£15,857,000). Average indexes for wholesale prices for building materials are 99.6, compared with 100.0 for 1926.

Sanitary Ware: Chileans' Requirements.

The Secretary at Santiago, Chile (Mr. E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C.), reports that catalogues and prices of wall tiles, medium quality, heavy basins, water closets, urinals and baths are urgently needed. United Kingdom firms interested in the exportation of the above-mentioned goods can obtain further particulars of this inquiry upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. Reference Number BX. 5,498 should be quoted.

Proposed New Educational Building, Toronto.

The Officer-in-Charge of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner's Office at Toronto (Mr. A. M. Wiseman, M.C.) reports that it is proposed to erect new buildings in Toronto for three local colleges at an early date, and that the architects and consulting engineers whom he has interviewed will be pleased to receive catalogues and price lists from United Kingdom manufacturers of sanitary ware, tiles, heating and ventilating equipment and apparatus and steel window frames.

Further particulars can be obtained by firms in a position to offer British materials on application to this Department. (Reference C.X. 3059.)

British Air Ports: Contract Let.

A contract has been let to Messrs. E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., of 4, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, for the carrying out of the entire building requirements of the National Flying Services, Ltd., for a period of four years. The object of this Company is that all parts of Great Britain should be linked up easily by air. Their immediate programme provides for 23 air parks, with 100 intervening landing stages. Work on the site at Hanworth Park is in progress, where hangars for twelve 'planes are to be built and a modern club-house erected. Plans for this scheme have been prepared by Major Williams, chief engineer to the Company, whose offices are at Dorland House, 14, Lower Regent-street, W.1.

Employment in the Building Trade for May.

Employment, says the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, continued to improve during May; it was fairly good in most districts with skilled operatives and generally moderate with unskilled workers. As compared with May, 1928, employment was a little better, on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment improved, and was generally good, with bricklayers, a shortage of these operatives being reported from a number of centres, particularly in the south-eastern counties of England; it also improved with masons and carpenters, and was fairly good, on the whole. Employment was a little better with plasterers, and was fair, on the whole; it was good in some districts, and a shortage of plasterers was experienced at a few centres. Employment was rather less slack with slaters and remained generally good with painters. There was some decline with plumbers, but employment was fairly good at most centres; it continued moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with May, 1928, employment remained at about the same level with painters and labourers, was worse with slaters, but showed an improvement with the other classes of operatives.

Proposed Hospital Extensions, London.

The London County Council has been recommended that the following extensions to hospitals in the London area should be carried out:—

(1) The additional accommodation required for the acutely sick and for the nursing staff at the Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane-road, Shepherd's Bush, should be provided by the extension of the present hospital pavilions in order to accommodate an additional 200 beds for acute cases, so designed as to permit of extension at a later date to accommodate 750 beds, and the erection of a new nurses' home with accommodation for 100 nurses, so designed as to be capable of extension at a later date to accommodate from 200 to 250.

(2) The scheme of the Wandsworth Board of Guardians for the provision of two additional blocks at the St. James's Hospital, Ousley-road, Battersea, for accommodating from 200 to 250 beds for acutely sick persons and a new admission block containing 20 beds should be proceeded with.

(3) The scheme of the Wandsworth Board of Guardians for reconditioning and reopening Tooting Home, Church-lane, Tooting, to provide accommodation up to 400 beds for chronic sick cases, should be proceeded with.

(4) The scheme of the Hackney Board of Guardians for the extension and improvement of their central institution, hospital and children's homes at Homerton should be proceeded with so far as it relates to the construction of two new operating theatres and the extension of the X-ray department in conjunction with the provision of a new laboratory at the hospital.

TRADE NEWS

An Appointment.

Mr. F. R. Martin, who has acted as outside manager for the last ten years, has joined the board of directors of the Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., New Oxford House, Hart-street, W.C.1.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

We are asked to call attention to the fact that in an advertisement of Messrs. London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., in connection with this building (page lxxix of our issue for July 26), the name of Mr. Gordon Jeeves was accidentally given as the architect in a small number of copies in place of the names of Mr. Morley Horder and Mr. Verner O. Rees.

Firm's Outing.

The second annual outing of the employees of Messrs. West Woodworkers, Ltd., of White Lion-street, Islington, N.1, was held on Saturday, July 6. An excursion by motor-coaches was made to Margate, via Canterbury. Dinner was served at the Falstaff Hotel, Canterbury, at which a party of 78, including ladies, sat down, the managing director taking the chair. The toast of "The Firm" was briefly given by Mr. C. J. Staples, and the chairman replied. After dinner the party proceeded to Margate, where the remainder of a thoroughly enjoyable day was spent.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians, B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education, M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Altrincham.—£8,000 extensions of the Town Hall buildings are proposed.

Barking.—U.D.C. considered plans and estimates prepared by E. and S. in respect of grand-stands, etc., and recommended work be carried out and tenders invited.—Plans: Offices, etc., at Creeksmouth, for Coal Conversion, Ltd.

Barking.—U.D.C. approved: 26 houses in Lyndhurst-gardens (between Levett-rd. and Longbridge-rd.), for Messrs. E. Glenny & Son.

Bexley.—U.D.C. passed: 4 houses in Iris-av., Bridgen; 22 bungalows off Danson-lane, Welling; 9 houses and 2 bungalows in Upton-rd., Bexleyheath; 4 houses in Arras-rd., Belle Grove Park Estate, Welling; the proposed development of Sunland Estate, Bexleyheath; and for the proposed offices in Oaklands-rd., Bexleyheath.

Boston.—R.D.C. propose 53 houses at Leverton, Brothertoft. Swineshead, Bicker & Shirbeck, Surveyor, Mr. A. Barton.

Bournemouth.—T.C. approved: 8 houses, The Grove, Redhill, F. Moorman; church, Priory View-rd., the Deacons of the Richmond Hill Congregational Church; 5 pairs houses, Athelstan-rd., H. F. Alger; 9 pairs of houses, Covena-rd., M. Brown & Sons.

Brentford.—£20,000 plans for additions to Brentford Court House for Middlesex C.C. have been prepared by County Architect, Tothill-st., S.W.1.

Bridgwater.—T.C. is to ask M.H. approval to £910 loan for footbridge over Bridgwater and Taunton Canal.

Cambridge.—County Architect is to obtain tenders for the new County Hall proposed on Castle site.

Chadwell Heath.—East Ham Woodcraft, Ltd., Wakering-rd., Barking, have acquired site near Chadwell Heath Station for factory. Plans by Hayward & Maynard, FF.R.I.B.A., 14, John-st., W.C.2.

Chelmsford.—T.C. approved £130,000 scheme for arterial road from Wood-street to Springfield.

Chesterfield.—Catholic Schools to be erected at £7,880.

Coalville.—U.D.C. has decided to ask architects to submit plans and estimates for houses of the non-parlour type.

Coventry.—E.C. propose new department at Stoke Council school, at £15,840. A. W. Hoare, Trinity Church-yard, Coventry, architect.

Coventry.—T.C. passed: 20 houses, Paxton-rd., and 7 houses, Beaumont-crescent, for F. Shaw; cinema, Spon End, for Philpot Bros.; extension of works, offices, etc., Durbar-av., for Riley (Coventry), Ltd.; 6 houses, Conway-av., for B. Kimberley; 10 houses, Chestnut Tree-av., for S. Sutton; 8 houses, St. Luke's-rd. (corner of Whitmore Park-rd.) for T. W. Roulston; 6 houses, Green-lane, for A. H. Pettitt; factory, near Oliver-st., for the National Cork Industries, Ltd.

Derby.—At the next Corporation meeting plans will be submitted for extensions at the Infectious Diseases' Hospital, entailing an outlay of £10,000 on a cubicle block; £18,000 nurses' home; £4,000, roadway and main drain; £4,000, administration block; £11,000 children's ward at Sanatorium; and £3,000 concert hall at Sanatorium—a total of £50,000.

Dodworth.—Reconstruction.—Of Doncaster and Saltershrook (branch) main road, for U.D.C. Den. £1.

Ealing.—T.C. passed: Oldfield-lane, 6 houses, for F. W. Southgate (builders: Berkeley & Berkeley, Ltd., 66, Mount-st., W.1); Uxbridge-rd., 5 shops, for A. Barber & Sons (architects: Constantine & Vernon); Clitherow-av., 15 houses and garages, for A. Newark (architect: W. R. C. Boxall, 79, Bramley-rd., W.5); Kingsbridge-av., 5 houses, for H. W. Kendall, 37, Byron-rd., W.5; Bennett's-av., 29 houses, for W. J. Lanbridge & Co., Ltd., Parkfield-gardens, Headstone-lane, Harrow; Mornington-rd., 19 houses, for Wimpey & Co., Ltd., (architect: H. S. Bostock, Broadway-chams., Southall); Church-av., Northolt, 10 houses, for Northolt Development Co., Ltd. (architects: Bradshaw Brown & Co., Billiter-sq., E.C.3); Horsenden-lane, 6 houses, for A. Sanderson & Sons (architects: A. S. R. Lev & Son, E.C.2); Sudbury Heights-av., 12 houses, for J. G. Cooper, "Wendover," Portnalls-rise, Coulsdon, Surrey; Ealing-green, alterations to Ealing Congregational Church (architect: P. Morley Horder, 5, Arlington-street, S.W.1); Queen Anne's-grove, 46 garages, for F. Byford (architect: S. H. West, The Mall, W.5); Green Man-lane, hall, for St. John's Church, Ealing (architect: S. H. West, The Mall, Ealing); Abbey-rd., Park Royal, additions to factory, for the Franchi Endura Co. (builders: J. R. Offer & Son, Ltd.), Unity Works, Kingston-on-Thames).

Eccles.—T.C. passed: 15 houses, for W. A. Norman, in Woodfield-grove, Patricroft.

Essex.—Chelmsford Diocesan Board of Finance are to spend £175,000 on churches and schools in many new districts, as Becontree and Dagenham.

Finedon.—U.D.C. is considering erection of library.

Flixton.—Central school for 800 is proposed.

Goldsborough.—A new rectory is to be built for the Rev. A. Hastings Kelk.

Grays.—U.D.C. seeks M.H. sanction to £13,340 loan for 24 houses on estate.

Harrow.—An extension of the Harrow Hospital on Roxeth-hill is to be made at £22,500.

Hastings.—B.C. approved: 6 houses, De Cham-rd., St. Leonards, for H. J. Harvey (H. M. Jeffery, architect); 12 houses, St. Helen's-rd., Hastings, for W. G. Stanton (H. M. Jeffery, architect.—B.C. propose £950 concrete groyne on Lower Parade.

Hemel Hempstead.—Mr. W. J. Keiffer, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.1, is architect for new £40,000 secondary school for the Herts E.C.

Hendon.—U.D.C. passed: 7 houses and garages, Devonshire-rd., Mill Hill, for Mill Hill Homesteads, Ltd.; 11 shops and flats, Deans-lane, Mill Hill, for Val Myer & Watson-Hart (architects); film packing factory, Colindale-av., for H. S. Bostock (architects); Kindergarten School, Sheaveshill-av., for B. A. T. Hammond; 6 shops and flats over, West Hendon Broadway, for R. Thompson; 30 flats, South-sq., Hampstead Garden Suburb, for J. C. S. Soutar (architect); Wesleyan church hall, Thirleby-rd., Burnt Oak, for Smee & Houchin (architects).

Heston and Isleworth.—U.D.C. passed: A. S. Hopkins, 24 houses, Westwick-gardens, Woodfield-rd.; Roper, Son & Chapman, 82 pairs of houses, Elms Estate, Bath-rd.; W. Brereton, 8 houses, Osterley-rd. and Great West-rd.; J. Montgomery, 26 houses, Kneller-gardens; R. T. Warren, 155 houses and 5 bungalows, Woodlands-gardens.

Horsham.—R.D.C. proposes houses on a site purchased at Swallows-lane, Dial's Post.

Hounslow.—Messrs. P. Chase, Gardener & Co., architects, of High-st., Hounslow, are to develop a site at Staines-road by 220 houses.

Ilford.—T.C. passed: Haines & Warwick, Ltd., 6 shops and dwellings, 326-336, Ley-st.; H. Smith, 23 houses and garages, 2-46, Grangeway-gardens; A. P. Griggs, 7 houses, 7-19, Chelmsford-gardens; W. D. Key, new premises for the John Bodger Store, Ltd., Station-rd.; A. Hulbert, new premises for London Co-operative Society, Green-lane.

Leeds.—T.C. approved: William Jowitt, 15 houses, York-rd., Harrison-crescent and Wykebeck Valley-rd.; Bailey Bros., 14 houses, Gipton Wood-av. and Arlington-rd., Harehills; C. M. Coates & J. W. Shaw, 6 houses, Foundry-lane, Seacroft; Henry Lax, Ltd., 6 houses, Oakwood-drive, Roundhay.

Leicester.—E.C. propose £35,000 school in Taylor-st.

Lewes.—T.C. is to invite tenders for 12 houses on housing estate.

Lincoln.—Lindsey County Council E.C. propose alterations to the Council school at Frodingham, near Doncaster. Plans by Scorer, Gamble & Co., F. & A.R.I.B.A., Bank-st.-chams., Lincoln.

Liverpool.—C.C. proposes houses on a site on the Speke Estate.

London (Brockwell).—L.C.C. recommend £140 for conversion of store at Brockwell Park for purposes of dressing accommodation.

London (Finsbury).—Sum of £4,492 been sanctioned by L.C.C. for housing by B.C.

London (Lambeth).—L.C.C. sanctioned £66,000 for housing by B.C. Also £2,660 for same purpose.

London (Lewisham).—For gymnasium at Colfe Grammar school, L.C.C. sanctioned £3,400.

London (Hammersmith).—L.C.C. recommend £200 for shelter and booking box near bowling green at Ravenscourt Park.

London (Islington).—L.C.C. sanctioned £2,783 for alterations at Blundell-st. school.

London (Southwark).—L.C.C. recommend £900 in respect of erection of Medway House on Hankey-place area.

London (Stepney).—B.C. recommend £450 for building work at Riverside Mansions.

London (Woolwich).—B.C. recommend, subject to approval of M.H., additional land be sold to L.C.C. as addition to Briset-rd. school site.

London (Woolwich).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £5,100 for housing purposes, and £5,800 for extensions to public hall.

Mansfield.—T.C. passed: 6 houses for H. Baggaley, Berry Hill-lane.

Middlesbrough.—The T.C. has approved: 16 houses, Lambeth-rd., for W. Robinson.

Morecambe.—The E.C. at West End propose central school

Newcastle.—City Council has been asked to approve of the Eldon-square and Prudhoe-street site for municipal buildings to be built at a cost of £190,000.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—For new church and presbytery at Armstrong-rd. and South Benwell-rd. Stienlet & Maxwell, of 5, Saville-chams., Newcastle, are architects.

Nottingham.—Trent Building Co. proposes 600 houses on land near Valley-road.

Nottingham.—C.C. proposes 299 houses on Brooklyn-road, at £99,326.

Oxford.—For 'bus station and depot for City of Oxford Motor Services, Ltd., in Castle-st. and Church-st. Mr. Castle, of Lloyds Bank-chams., Oxford, is architect.

Plymouth.—City Council is to purchase, at £20,000, 86 acres for aerodrome.

Purley.—Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. propose further houses.

Rawmarsh.—The U.D.C. propose additional 200 houses.

Richmond (Yorks).—Architects' Dept., C.W.S., Ltd., 90, Westmoreland-rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, plan new branch premises at Catterick for the Darlington Co-operative Society, Ltd., Priestgate, Darlington.

Ringley.—Prestwich and Whitefield E.C. approved £3,500 reconstruction of C. of E. school at Ringley.

Rochdale.—Plans are being considered for a secondary school, at £40,000.—Approval has been given to £20,140 loan for proposed Council school at Norden.

Rochdale.—Borough Surveyor, S. H. Morgan, Town Hall, is to plan 60-70 houses at Spotland estate.

Seaton.—U.D.C. approved: 2 bungalows, Eyewell-green, G. M. Wells.

South Harrow.—Middlesex E.C. obtaining site in Eastcote-lane for school.

Southend.—C.B. approved: 6 bungalows, Huntingdon-rd., Purkiss Bros.; 34 bungalows, Adalia-crescent, Donovan & Whittaker; 10 houses, Sutherland-boulevard, Bass & Smee; 8 houses, Highlands-boulevard, H. A. Twitchett.

Staines.—R.D.C. proposing 54 houses on site at Harlington.

Streatham.—£113,450 widening of High-rd. is proposed.

Sutton Coldfield.—The T.C. has approved: Factory, Mere Green-rd., for the Pitman Health Food Co.

Walthamstow.—U.D.C. approved: church, Boundary-rd., A. G. Barton; 14 houses, Fulbourne-rd., Gale Bros.; 15 houses, Garner-rd., Gale Bros.; church, Penrhyn-crescent, G. Baines & Son; factory, 57, Shernhall-st., Chas. Hodgson; 90 houses, Charter-av., South Essex Property Co., Ltd.; 40 houses, Hale End-rd., J. W. Warboys; 104 houses, Chingford-rd., Chas. Hodgson.

Warrington.—Cheshire Lines Committee propose extensive alterations to the Central Station.

West Bridgford.—U.D.C. approve plans for Catholic Church, for the Rev. Father F. T. Royds.

York.—Montague Burton, Ltd., propose new premises in Coney-st. and Market-st. Harry Wilson, 81, North-lane, Roundhay, Leeds, architect.

Henderson"
SLIDING
DOOR
GEAR
BRITISH
"HENDERSON" HANGER
"TANGENT" LOCK-UP DOOR GEAR
Every modern builder uses "HENDERSON" Door Gear because—it is easy to understand, order and erect. Can be seen at work in every town & is fully GUARANTEED.
Write on your business letter heading for fully illustrated Catalogue post free
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TANGENT WORKS
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* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 12 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do., grooved for Plaster ...	2 14 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do., Bullnose...	3 7 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—

2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers...	26 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	One Side and two Ends ...	30 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	27 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
		Splays, and Squints	28 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS

Delivered London

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super.	1 11	3 in per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	9 9 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	12 0 „ „	
Thames Sand	12 6 „ „	
Best Washed Sand.....	12 6 „ „	
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 0 „ „	
¾ in.	12 6 „ „	
1½ in. Broken Brick.....	11 6 „ „	
Pan Breeze	8 0 „ „	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British.

Standard Specification. Test £2 6 0 to £2 8 0 28s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 7 6
Vitrocrete „ „	0 7 6
Super Cement (Waterproof)	3 16 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement.....	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink.....	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime.....	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	1 17 6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... s. d. 2 10

BEER STONE—RANDOM BLOCK—

Free on rail at Seaton Station per ft. cube	2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. per ft. cube	3 1½

Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic foot extra; selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic foot extra.

PORTLAND STONE.—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube.....	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube.....	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE.—

	s. d.
F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	14 0
Sawn two sides ..... „	22 6
Sawn three or four sides ..... „	27 6

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super).....Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „	1 3½

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 1½
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 10
2 in. self-faced random flags.....Per yd. super	3 6

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills, 10s.0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£30 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	26 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	25 0	2 × 11	26 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	22 0	2½ × 9	24 0
3 × 7	22 0	3 × 4½.....	21 0
2½ × 7	21 0	3 × 4	21 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£30 0	1 × 9	£28 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝.....	18/-	1½.....	30/-
¾.....	21/-	1¾.....	34/-
1	24/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.
1	24/-
1¼.....	30/-
1½.....	34/-

Ins. BATTENS. s. d.

⅞×2.....per 100 ft. 2 6

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝.....	16/6
¾.....	19/-
1	24/-

SAWN LATHS. s. d.

Per bundle 2 6

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube.....	0 14 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 10 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube.....	0 15 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube.....	0 16 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube...	1 1 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 12 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 10 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	18 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 6 tons. Per 1,000, f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district.....	5 7 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
„ In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Station, per ton

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
½ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	¾ in. to 2¾ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes. Wrought Mild Steel.	Tubes. Genuine Staffs. Iron.	Fittings. ½ in. and under.	Fittings. Over ½ in.	Flanges. ½ in. and under.	Flanges. Over ½ in.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gas	67½	50	42½	45	52½	55
Water	63½	46½	37½	40	47½	50
Steam	60	42½	32½	35	42½	45
Galv. gas.....	55	37½	32½	35	42½	45
Galv. water	50	32½	27½	30	37½	40
Galv. steam	45	27½	22½	25	32½	35

C.I.—HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	10d.	7½d.	2½d.
3½ in.	10½d.	8½d.	2½d.
4 in.	10½d.	9½d.	2½d.
4½ in.	11½d.	10½d.	2½d.
5 in.	1/1½	11½d.	3½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/0	10½d.	2½d.
3½ in.	1/0½	10½d.	2½d.
4 in.	1/1½	10½d.	2½d.
4½ in.	1/2½	1/0½	2½d.
5 in.	1/5	1/2½	3½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 ft.	Pipe.	Bends, stock Branches, angles.	Bends, stock Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/2½	9½d.	1/2
2½ in. „	1/3	10½d.	1/4½
3 in. „	1/6½	1/1½	1/8½
3½ in.	1/11	1/4½	1/11½
4 in. „	2/2½	1/7½	2/4½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	2 5	1 9	2 1
2½ in. „	2 9½	1 10½	2 7
3 in. „	3 0	2 1	3 1
3½ in. „	3 3	2 7	3 7
4 in. „	3 8	2 11	4 1½

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	3 6	4 6	7 0
4 in. „ „	4 8	5 5	9 3
5 in. „ „	6 3	9 6	15 0
6 in. „ „	7 3	11 6	19 0

Gasken for jointing, 41/- per cwt.

	Per ton in London.					
IRON—	£	s.	d.		£	s. d.
Common bars.....	11	0	0	to	12	0 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	11	10	0	to	12	10 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	14	0	0	...	15	0 0
Mild Steel Bars	10	0	0	...	11	0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10	0	0	...	11	0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	11	10	0	...	12	10 0
„ Galvanised	27	0	0	...	28	0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes, to 20 g....	13	0	0	...	14	0 0
„ „ „ 24 g....	14	0	0	...	15	0 0
„ „ „ 26 g....	16	0	0	...	17	0 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15	0	0	...	16	0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16	0	0	...	17	0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by to 3 ft. to 26 g....	18	0	0	...	20	0 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	16	10	0	...	17	0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	17	0	0	...	18	0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	20	0	0	...	21	0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	21	0	0	...	22	0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	23	0	0	...	25	0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	24	10	0	...	25	10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	18	0	0			

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	31 15 0
Pipe in coils	32 5 0
Soil pipe	35 5 0
Compo pipe	36 5 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt extra. Cut to sizes, 5s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	21 10 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 1½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ...	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

TIN.—English Ingots, 2/5 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/1. Tinmen's 1/3, Blowpipe 1/4 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon	0	3	6
„ „ „ in barrels ... „	0	3	8
„ „ „ in drums ... „	0	3	10
Boiled „ „ in barrels ... „	0	3	10
„ „ „ in drums ... „	0	4	1
Turpentine in barrels ..... „	0	3	11
„ in drums (10 galls) „	0	4	1
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton	54	0	0

(In not less than 5-cwt. casks.)

Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 5/9 cwt.

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

PAINTS, &c. (*contd.*)

		£	s.	d.
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT. "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganwyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand, and other best brands (in 14-lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots ..	per ton delivered	72	10	0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	39	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	15	0
Filleol	"	0	15	6
Size. XD quality	ffkn.	0	3	6

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	22 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 " thirds ..	3½d.	32 " thirds.....	8½d.
21 " fourths ..	3½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 " thirds ..	4d.	" " 21 oz.	4½d.
26 " fourths ..	4d.	Fluted, 15oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9d.
26 " thirds ..	6½d.	En'iled, 15oz. 4½d., 21oz.	6d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED plate in CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White ..	5½d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	4½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	4½d.
Tinted do.	6½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	2	6
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black		0	7	6
Berlin Black		0	14	0
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—CHURCH EXTENSIONS.—Tenders are being requested before August 12 for concrete and tile work of spire proposed to be erected at St. Andrew's Church, Alford. Plans may be seen at the Rectory, Alford, or with George Watt, architect, 214, Union-street, Aberdeen.

Aberdeen. — ROADS AND HOUSES. — The Finance Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council has decided to recommend the Council to join with the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce in urging the Government to construct a proposed road from Linn o' Dee through Glen Feshie to a point on the Great North-road near Kingussie. The committee also agreed to recommend the Council to purchase 95 acres of ground extending from the River Don to Seaton Brickworks. The ground belongs to Major M. V. Hay, of Seaton, and to the Aberdeen University Court, and is likely to be used as a site for new houses or for a golf course.

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—Plans and sections of the following proposed new buildings, etc., have been lodged at the Office of the City Engineer:—Dudhope-street—alterations for Mr. Wm. Dorward, Mr. Frank Thomson, architect, 11, Nethergate; North Wellington-street—alterations for Mrs. Moir, Messrs. Maclaren, Soutar & Salmond, architects, 15, South Tay-street; South George-street—additions for the Dundee Social Union, Messrs. Maclaren, Soutar & Salmond, architects, 15, South Tay-street.

Gorebridge.—HOUSES.—Midlothian County Council has decided to apply to the Department of Health for Scotland for authority to erect 20 two-apartment houses at Gorebridge

Wick.—ELECTRICITY SCHEME.—Wick Town Council has agreed to borrow £11,000 for extensions to the electricity scheme.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND*

The following are the present rate of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons'‡ Bricklayers'‡ Plasterers'†
Aberdeen	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Airdrie	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Alexandria	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Arbroath	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/7½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/1
Ayr	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/2½
Bathgate	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Coatbridge	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Dumbarton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Dumfries	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/7½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dundee	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/3 †1/2½
Dunfermline	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Edinburgh	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/3½ †1/2½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/6½	1/7	1/6½	1/7	1/6½	1/6½	1/7	1/2
Glasgow	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Greenock	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/2½
Hamilton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/2½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/2½
Kirkcaldy	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Leith	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/3½ †1/2½
Motherwell	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Perth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Stirling	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/7½	1/8	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/2½
Wishaw	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 240.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

MANSIONS INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD. (239,855). Registered May 27. 75/7, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. To acquire lands and buildings. Nominal capital, £100.

R. CRUICKSHANK (CELLULOSE), LTD. (239,886). Registered May 28. Black-lane, West Bromwich. Lacquers, enamels, varnishes and cellulose products. Nominal capital, £16,000.

T. F. CROCKER & Co., LTD. (239,891). Registered May 28. Surveyors. 281, High Holborn, W.C. Nominal capital, £200.

FULHAM JOINERY WORKS, LTD. (239,701). Registered May 22. Joinery manufacturers and shopfitters. At 65, Tasso-road, Fulham. Nominal capital, £500.

BERNARD HINDS & Co., LTD. (239,729). Registered May 23. Constructional and building contractor. Victoria Foundry, Morriston, Glam. Nominal capital, £10,000.

SUPERTEX SAFETY GLASS Co., LTD. (239,334). Registered May 25. Nominal capital, £100,000. J. M. Lickfold, 17, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

MOUNTFIELD TRUST, LTD. (239,709). Registered May 22. Ridgway House, 41 and 42, King William-street, E.C. To acquire and hold lands, buildings and other property or any rights or easements relating thereto. Nominal capital, £86,000.

ELTERWATER GREEN SLATE QUARRIES, LTD. (239,761). Registered May 24. Station Buildings, Keswick, Cumberland. Nominal capital, £100.

PERCIVAL COOPER, LTD. (239,783). Registered May 24. Builder, contractor, auctioneer and architect, etc. At Littlehampton. Nominal capital, £4,000.

PAINTERS' SUPPLY, LTD. (239,713). Registered May 22. Painters, paperhangers, decorators and plasterers; manufacturers of and dealers in paints, etc. Nominal capital, £7,000. C. Blake, 60, Hardman-street, Manchester.

BELLAMY & DAGNALL, LTD. (239,811). Registered May 25. Orlando-street, Bolton. Slaters. Nominal capital, £300.

C. W. MILLER Co., LTD. (239,814). Registered May 25. 5, Temple-street, West Bromwich. Grates, baths, sanitary fittings, hardware and hollow ware, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

CONTRACTS PLACED

Shepperton.—SCHOOLS.—It is stated that Messrs. Hanson & Sons, of Southall, have secured the contract for the erection of new Church schools at Shepperton, at about £4,000.

Horsham.—ADDITIONS.—The Council of Almoners of Christ's Hospital have accepted the tender submitted by Messrs. Henry Norris & Sons, of Hertford, for the erection of the new science workshops, lecture theatre, and the new quadrangle at the Boys' School, Horsham, from the designs prepared by Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., Surveyor to the Hospital, Bank-chambers, 32, Strand, W.C.2.

Exeter.—EXTENSIONS.—Messrs. Pollsloe and Priory Conservative Club, Ltd., have acquired "Elmside House," which they propose to convert into extensions to the club. The scheme has been planned by Mr. E. F. Hooper, L.R.I.B.A., 19a, Bedford-circus, Exeter. The work is to be carried out by Messrs. N. Pratt and Son, Clyst St. Mary.

Watford.—BANK.—A new branch bank is to be erected in Watford Cross-road. The plans for this new building have been prepared by Mr. Septimus Warwick, architect, 13, Somers-place, Hyde Park, W.2. Messrs. Widnell and Trollope, Broadway-court, Broadway, S.W.1, have supplied the quantities. The contractors for the work are Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., whose tender amounted to £14,351.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1½

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	"	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Beer stone and all labour fixed	" "	15	0
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	" "	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	" "	6	0
Do. trusses	" "	8	6

		½"	1"	1½"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"				50 0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.				0 11
Centre for arches	"				1 6
Gutter boards and bearers	"				1 0

FLOORING.

		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	" "	3	9

DOORS.

		1¼"	1½"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	12	0
Add if wreathed	" "	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	9
In roofwork	"	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	47	0
Do. Do. in flats	"	46	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	3
Copper nailing	" "	0	3

		½"	¾"	1"	1¼"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	4	0
Add saw lathing	" "	1	7
Add metal lathing	" "	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, etc., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	" "	2	2
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic paving	per yard sup.	5	6

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	" "	1	0
Obscured sheet	" "	1	1
¼-in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10½
¼-in. wired cast plate	" "	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	" "	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

Ashington.—Extensions to the hospital and infirmary buildings, for the Board of Management of the Ashington Hirst and District Nursing Association. Mr. G. Beaty, architect, Greenholme:—

*G. Towers, Blythe.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Alterations and improvements to the Undenominational Schools at Hurst, for the managers. Messrs. Dixon, Hill & Co., architects, 52, Union-street, Oldham:—

*James Green.
Joiners—Batty & Bingham.
Plumbing—M. H. Hartley.
(All of Ashton-under-Lyne.)

Ashton-under-Lyne.—92 non-parlour type houses on Cambrel Bank-road site, for the T.C. Mr. J. Rowbottom, Borough Surveyor:—

*H. Pugh, Hawarden-road, Caergwrle, nr. Wrexham.

Banbridge.—30 workmen's dwellings in Huntley-road, Edenderry, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. W. Larmor, surveyor:—

*Hugh Lyttle & Son, Mary-street, Portadown £10,350

Bath.—Reinforced concrete covered service reservoir, together with necessary excavation, etc., on the Bathampton Down, for the T.C. Mr. Porteous, Waterworks Engineer, 6, Terrace-walk:—

*Industrial Constructions, Ltd., 54, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Batley.—Conveniences in the Market-place for the T.C. Borough Engineer:—

*H. Booth & Sons, Batley.
Plumber—*Walshaw & Wood, Batley.
Carpenter and Joiner—*J. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Batley.

Belfast.—Shops and offices in York-street, for Mr. M. Berwiz. Mr. J. R. Eager, architect, 142, Royal-avenue. Quantities by Mr. W. Tudor:—

McIntyre Bros.
Thornbury Bros., Ltd.
Isaac Copeland & Sons.
J. & R. Thompson, Ltd.
Thos. McRee & Sons.
James Moreland.
Donegall Building Works.
Wm. Scott.
(All of Belfast.)
(No tender yet accepted.)

Belfast.—Heating installation of low pressure hot water heating systems at (a) Mountcolver, (b) Malone, and (c) Riga-street public elementary schools, for the C.B. Education Architect, Victoria-street:—

(b) Wm. Willis & Co.	£644	8	11
(c) Musgrave & Co.	1,323	0	0
(a) Wm. Willis & Co.	1,398	5	0

(All of Belfast.)

Belfast.—Elementary school in Blythe-street, for the C.B. Education Architect, Victoria-street. Quantities by Mr. A. Brookes, F.S.I., 17, Chichester-street:—

*J. & R. W. Taggart, Hopefield-avenue £25,800

Bexhill.—Screens around deck and across promenade at the Colonnade, for the T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

B. Newton & Sons, Horsforth	£1,123
Gregson & Co., Ltd., London	994
*Norman Smith & Sons, Maidstone	740

Birmingham.—External painting of certain blocks at the Erdington Institution, for the B.G.:—

*T. Johnson, Great Brook-street, Birmingham £313

Birmingham.—Internal cleaning, colouring and painting in the laundry, etc., at Selly Oak Institution, for the B.G.:—

*J. & W. Malley, Wille-street, Birmingham £194

Birmingham.—Alterations and improvements to premises of Messrs. J. Moulson, of 165, Digbeth Mr. George Gibbons, architect, 50, Suffolk-street, Birmingham:—

*Gibbs, 124, Hurst-street, Birmingham.

Bootle.—Girls' secondary school, to accommodate 456 children, on site in Breeze-hill, for the E.C. Mr. G. Fraser, F.R.I.B.A., School Architect, Wellington-buildings, The Strand, Liverpool:—

*Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Dryden-street, Liverpool £46,975

Boston.—Painting, colouring, etc., the inside of the Staniland Schools, for the E.C. Mr. D. G. Cockrill, Borough Surveyor:—

*W. Brant, 138, West-street, Boston ... £165

Buckie.—Additions and alterations to the Rathven Parish Hospital:—

Mason, Carpenter and Painter work—
*A. Hendry & Sons, Buckie £714
Plumber work—
*J. Barclay & Son, Buckie 196

Burnley.—Painting and decorating of the Brunswick Chapel, Manchester-road, for the Committee. Mr. W. Marlborough Whitehead, A.R.C.A., designer:—

*Lord & Sons, Burnley.

Bury.—Internal decoration of the Municipal Offices, Bank-street, for the Corporation:—

*Marshall & Snelgrove (Frank Drury, Ltd.), Manchester.

Canterbury.—Shop for Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., at 14, The Parade:—

Contractors—*J. Lyons & Co. Building Dept.
Steelwork—*A. P. Dawnay & Sons.
Bricks—*London Brick Co., & Messrs Eastwood.

Carlisle.—Transformer station at Botcherby, and conversion of garage at Duke's-road into a transformer station, for the T.C. Mr. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City Engineer and Surveyor:—

*J. & R. Bell, Ltd., Carlisle £295 18

Carrick-on-Shannon.—Repair of the Crown Court, for the Leitrim C.C.:—

*M. McDermott £112

Chelmsford.—Conveniences and shelter in Lionmead recreation ground, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. Miles, Borough Engineer:—

G. J. Hawkes & Sons	£215	10	
F. J. French	198	0	
*D. Marner	194	15	

(All of Chelmsford.)

Dagenham.—Steelwork at the Ford motor works at Dagenham:—

*Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

Derby.—Showrooms at the corner of Queen-street and Walker-lane, for Messrs. F. Kenning & Sons. Messrs. Wilcockson & Cutts, architects, Chesterfield. Quantities by the architects:—

*Thomas Roper & Sons, Mowbray-street, Sheffield £10,669

Derby.—Sunday school and parish hall at Allenton for the Wesleyan Authorities. Messrs Naylor, Sale & Woore, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, Smith's Bank-chambers, Market-place:—

*A. Smith, Derby £3,300

Ennis.—Reconstruction work at the Co. Hospital, for the Clare County Board of Health and Public Assistance. Mr. M. F. Tierney, engineer, 17, Abbey-street, Ennis. Quantities by Mr. Emerson, Galway:—

M. Doyle, Limerick	£8,996	6	3
W. Flaherty, Galway	8,200	0	0
R. McDonald, Galway	7,900	7	0
Con O'Neill, Kilkishen	7,748	5	9
*J. Daly, Ennis	7,696	19	2

Exeter.—New school adjoining Manor-road, St. Thomas, Exeter, for the City Council. Mr. John Bennett, City Architect:—

*Soper & Ayers, Pavilion-place, Magdalen-street, Exeter £17,289 6 10
(Subject to approval of the M.H.)

Gloucestershire.—Repair, painting, etc., at Kingswood High-street Council school, for the E.C. Mr. R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester:—

*A. S. Cordy & Son, Kingswood £781

Hartlepool.—15 houses fronting the Marine-drive, between Corporation-road and Bolton-street, for the T.C. J. H. Miers, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

Wm. Thompson & Son, West Hartlepool	£7,680
R. J. Marshall, Hartlepool	7,088
Harland & Parker, Billingham	6,984
W. Pearson & Son, West Hartlepool	6,976
*J. Proud, West Hartlepool	6,788

Hendon.—Erection of two baths (1) The Broadway, West Hendon, and (2) Cloister-road, Childs-hill, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor:—

	(2)	(1)
S. E. Moss & Sons, Chelmsford	£5,524	£6,193
D. G. Sullivan & Co., Ltd.	5,409	5,819
Wm. Moss & Sons	4,980	5,525
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd.	4,920	5,600
C. Brightman & Son, Ltd., Watford	4,843	5,532
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	4,753	5,163
F. Parvin, Ltd.	4,730	5,275
E. A. Russell	4,628	5,137
W. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd.	4,497	5,100
*Garsubil, Ltd., Golders Green, N.W.11	4,455	5,090

(All of London.)

Hendon.—Child welfare centre and school clinic, at Cressingham-road, Watling, Burnt Oak, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor:—

B. Davies & Sons, Cardiff	£5,578	0	0
H. Pickrill, Wealdstone	5,536	14	3
W. Moss & Sons, London	5,480	0	0
J. Graham, London	5,393	18	9
Garsubil, Ltd., London	5,166	0	0
J. Brackley, Edgware	5,040	5	5
F Parvin, Ltd., London	4,939	16	0
*Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., 10, Newton-road, E.15	4,582	16	4

Hertford.—Painting work at the Town Hall, for the Corporation. Mr. S. M. Senior, Borough Surveyor and Engineer, The Castle:—

*Pole Bros., Castlemead-gardens, Hertford.

Hull.—For (a) 8 street conveniences in various parts, and (b) one underground convenience in Boulevard (South), for the T.C. Mr. T. Thomas, City Engineer:—

(a) *R. Cleminshaw, Hull	£2,032 10 10
(b) *F. Hall & Sons, Hull	1,521 17 4

Hull.—Alterations and additions to premises of Messrs. R. P. Carmichael & Co., George-street. Major C. D. Allderidge, A.R.I.B.A., architect, of 101, Alfred Gelder-street:—

*G. H. Panton & Sons, Ltd., 204, Anlaby-road, Hull £5,000

Kanturk.—Six single-storied houses, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. W. J. Brown, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 50, Upper Mount-street, Dublin:—

*Patrick Kenneally, "The Bush" Youghal, Co. Cork £3,517 11 0

Kingston-on-Thames.—Painting and repairs at the Central Relief Institution and the Kingston and District Hospital, for the B.G.:—

*W. G. Holloway & Son, Unity Works, 90, Brighton-road, Surbiton.

Lancaster.—Nurses' home for the B.G. Mr. R. W. Jackson, architect, 43, Church-street, Lancaster:—

*R. L. Dilworth, Ltd., Lancaster.

Leeds.—Houses and flats on the Westfield and Dewsbury-road housing estates, for the T.C. Mr. J. E. Acfield, City Engineer:—

106 *houses and flats, Westfield housing estate*—
*Wm. Thompson & Sons, 19, Sheepscar-street, Leeds £33,154 10
48 *houses, Dewsbury-road housing estate*—
*P. Rhodes, Ltd., Park View Works, Cardigan-lane, Leeds ... 15,744 0

Leeds.—Renovations to the Miners' Institute, York-road, for the Yorkshire Mining Association of Barnsley. Messrs. Garside & Pennington, architects, Ropergate, Pontefract:—

*L. Matthews & Son, Leeds.

Liverpool.—Eight shops and business premises fronting Mather-avenue and Heath-road, for the T.C. Acting Director of Housing:—

*W. E. Hughes, Ltd., 400, Borough-road, Birkenhead.

Liverpool.—Waiting-room office conveniences, etc., corner of Townsend-lane and Utting-avenue, Clubmoor, for the T.C. Acting Director of Housing:—

*R. Myles, Ltd., 30-32, Bridport-street, Liverpool.

London.—Cleaning and painting of Shillington-street Council school, for the L.C.C.:—

F. J. Rashbrook, Ltd.	£2,889	0	
J. Scott Fenn, Ltd.	2,769	0	
Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd.	2,724	16	
Page, Hinchman & Co.	2,486	0	
Sims & Russell	2,468	0	
*Triggs & Co., Ltd., Lambourn Works, Mackay-road, Clapham, S.W.4	2,187	0	
Architect's estimate	2,271	0	

(All of London.)

London.—Improvement of office accommodation at Council elementary schools where trough closets are defective or structural conditions are unsatisfactory, for the L.C.C.:—

Barlby-road (Kensington, N.), Bell-street (St. Marylebone) and Waterloo-street (Hammersmith, S.):—
*F. Coyle & Co., Ltd., 61, High-street, Brentford £2,007
Architect's estimate 2,572
The Cubitt Town (Poplar, S.), Gainsborough-road (Hackney, S.), Oban-street (Poplar, S.) and The Shackle-well (Hackney, N.):—
*G. Keetch & Sons, St. Peter's Works, De Beauvoir-road, Hackney, N.1. ... 2,920
Architect's estimate 3,230
Battersea Park-road (Battersea, N), Eltringham-street (Wandsworth, C.) and West-square (Southwark, N.):—
*W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., High-street, Kingston-upon-Thames 3,887
Architect's estimate 4,120
Cobourg-road (Camberwell, N.), The Maryon-park (Woolwich, W.), and Plumstead High-street (Woolwich, E.):—
*W. J. Dixon & Sons, 1, Blue Anchor-lane, Bermondsey, S.E.16 2,384
Architect's estimate 2,580

London.—Adaptation of the house known as "St. Magnus," Forest-hill, as a temporary secondary school, for the L.C.C.:—

H. J. Oliver & Son	£3,772
Hill & Gurr, Bromley	3,565
Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	3,355
F R. Hipperson	3,178
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	3,156
Wm. Mills & Sons (Builders and Contractors), Ltd.	3,128
T. Brown & Son	3,120
Harry Groves & Son	3,078
H. King & Son	2,999
A. Coldman & Son	2,999
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	2,939
*W. J. Dixon & Sons	2,856
Architect's estimate	3,038

(All of London.)

London.—Rebuilding of the Kender-street Council school, including the erection of a school-keeper's house, for the L.C.C.:—

Griggs & Son	£17,175
Wm. Akers & Co., Ltd.	16,835
Thomas & Edge	16,810
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.	16,639
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	16,448
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	16,000
Albert Monk	15,950
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	15,897
John Garrett & Son, Ltd.	15,853
Thomas D. Leng	15,662
Fred. & T. Thorne	15,444
L. H. & R. Roberts	15,198
A. E. Symes, Ltd.	15,023
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	14,985
*W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 23, High-street, Kingston-upon-Thames	14,383
Architect's estimate	15,000

(All of London.)

London.—Cleaning and painting work at the County Hall, for the L.C.C.:—

Bovis (1928), Ltd.	£2,781
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	2,620
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.	2,427
Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.	2,415
Prestige & Co., Ltd.	2,384
John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	2,338
*Triggs & Co., Ltd., Lambourne Works, Mackay-road, S.W.4	2,145
Wm. Whiteley, Ltd.	1,897
Architect's estimate	2,200

(All of London.)

London.—Structural alterations to the premises formerly occupied by the Battersea County school in order to adapt them for use by the Battersea day continuation school and the Battersea men's institute, for the L.C.C.:—

W. F. Goodchild	£1,917
H. S. Lee, Ltd.	1,788
James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	1,774
W. Hammond, Ltd.	1,750
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	1,663
Bridge & Co.	1,626
Sims & Russell	1,587
John Garrett & Son, Ltd.	1,584
Lole & Co., Ltd.	1,538
*Triggs & Co., Ltd., Lambourn Works, Mackay-road, Clapham, S.W.4	1,467
Architect's estimate	1,453

(All of London.)

London.—Adaptation for tenements, public conveniences, etc., of the coach-houses, stable buildings and certain other structures on the 74 acres of land conveyed to the Council by the Ken Wood trustees, for the L.C.C.:—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	£6,899
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	6,718
Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	6,678
Whitby's, Ltd.	6,646
L. H. & R. Roberts	6,490
J. C. Mather & Son	6,321
W. Silk & Son, Ltd.	6,195
C. Tavener & Son	6,090
Stevens & Sons	5,935
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	5,600
*H. Lacy & Sons, Luton	5,590
Architect's estimate	5,620

(All of London.)

London.—Builders' work, etc., for Limehouse Generating Station extensions, for the Stepney B.C.:—

Rowley Bros. (1929), Ltd.	£22,386
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd.	21,229
Allen, Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	21,194
Borough Engineer and Surveyor	21,000
Harris & Wardrop	20,974
J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.	20,461
Building Works Manager	18,516
W. Jones & Sons, Ltd.	18,093
A. E. Symes, Ltd.	17,517
R. Mansell	17,477
Gregson & Co., Ltd.	17,372
*Thomas & Edge, Station-chambers, Cross-street, S.E.	16,925

(All of London.)

Ludlow.—Repairs, additions and alterations to school premises, for the Church of England schools. Mr. G. H. Bailey, Schools Architect, Shrewsbury:—

*Turford & Southward, Ltd., Ludlow.

Manchester.—Alterations to premises at 60, Swan-street, Manchester, for Messrs. F. Clark, Ltd., 138, Ashton New-road, Beswick:—

*H. Holt, Pendleton.

Manchester.—Alterations to the bank premises having frontages to Mosley-street, York-street and West Mosley-street for Messrs. Martin's Bank, Ltd. Mr. E. C. Aldridge, L.R.I.B.A., architects, 14, Castle-street, Liverpool:—

*G. Macfarlane & Sons, Ltd., Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Mansfield Woodhouse.—Conversion of 74 pail closets into water closets, for the U.D.C. Surveyor:—

R. Moore & Sons, Mansfield	£987 0 0
Wm. Stubbings, Bolsover	711 0 0
John Holmes, Doncaster	547 19 6
C. H. Hill, Mansfield	502 0 6
Harold Ashley, Mansfield Woodhouse	447 0 0
Lane Bros., Mansfield	436 11 9
Sydney Smith, Mansfield	417 19 0
Hedley Rouse, Mansfield Woodhouse	410 0 0
Geo. Day, Mansfield	388 0 0
*W. Blackwell, Mansfield Woodhouse	382 13 6

Middlesbrough.—Two houses and shops at the junction of Sunnyside-avenue and Meadowfield-avenue, Marton Grove housing estate, for the C.B. Mr. S. E. Burgess, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*A. Elcoat, Bearpark, Co. Durham ... £936 10

Middleton.—Re-building of the "Barber's Arms" public-house at Rhodes, for Messrs. Gartsides (Brookside) Brewery, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne. Messrs. Burton, Percival & Lever, 105a, Stamford-street, architects.

*J. Green, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Milton Regis.—New gas offices in Gas-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. W. Callaway, surveyor:—

Blackwell & Meyer, Bexley Heath	£1,096 7 6
N. Smith & Sons, Maidstone	991 0 0
H. Godsell, Maidstone	965 0 0
E. Bishop & Sons, Sittingbourne	965 0 0
Bennett & Smith, Sheerness	950 0 0
Bowes Bros., Milton Regis	925 0 0
*C. L. Taylor, London-road, Milton Regis	895 0 0
A. V. Stinton, Rainham	887 0 0

Nelson.—Additions and remodelling at Llanfabon Council school, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff:—

*Davies & Lloyd, Senghenydd £3,323 9

Newport (Mon).—Decorating at Powell's-place school, for the E.C. Borough Architect:—

*S. E. Lewis, 3, Collingwood-road, Newport £114

Newport (Mon.).—Decorating various schools, for the E.C. Mr. C. F. Ward, Borough Architect:—

Decorating Shaftesbury Infants' school—*M. Shepherd, Ltd.
Decorating Holy Cross school—*Ben D. Gibbs.
Decorating Powell's-place school—*S. C. Lewes.
Decorating Bolt-street Boys' school—*A. W. Clemes & Son.
Decorating Mun. Sec. schools—*A. W. Clemes & Son.
Decorating High schools—*M. Shepherd, Ltd.
Decorating Technical College—*George Pugh & Sons.
Electric light installation at Alexandra and Evesvell schools—*Ulett Rawn & Co.

(All of Newport.)

Nottingham.—299 houses on the Highbury Vale estate, Basford, for the T.C. Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, architect, 58-59, Long-row:—

*Thos. Bow, Lamartine-street, Nottingham.

(Subject to approval of M.H.)

Pitcow.—Barn and engine house at the farm of Hillocks. Mr. G. Watt, architect, 214, Union-street, Aberdeen:—

Builders—*Marshall & Wallace, Udney.
Carpenter—*C. Futherland, Hattoncrook, Whiterashes.
Slater—*J. Smith, Craigdam, Tarves.

Portsmouth.—Erection of Northern Secondary schools for the E.C. Mr. R. J. Jenkins, architect:—

*Rowland Bros., Dene-street, Horsham £114,942

Preston.—Alteration at the store shed at the Tram Depot, Deepdale-road, for the Corporation Mr. W. Platt, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*I. Spencer & Sons, Preston.

St. Dominic.—House, at Bohethrick, St. Dominic, for Mr. W. H. Reep. Mr. H. R. Venning, architect and surveyor, Midland Bank-chambers, Liskeard:—

*Dingle & Knowles, Kelly Bray, Callington £1,498

South Shields.—Conversion of 7,000 privy receptacles into water-closets, for the C.B. Mr. J. Paton Watson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Quantities by the Borough Engineer:—

*F. Redding, 7, Popple-street, Hull ... £15,050

Southport.—Installing electric light in the Modern School for Girls for the Corporation. Messrs. Grayson & Barnish, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 606, Royal Liver-buildings, Liverpool:—

*C. Shaw, Southport.

Staines.—44 houses at Alexandra-road, Ashford Common, for the R.D.C. Mr. D. C. Fidler, surveyor, London-road, Ashford:—

*Blackwell & Meyer, Bexley Heath £16,055

Stoke-on-Trent.—Sub-station in Campbell-road for the T.C.:—

*H. Howlett & Sons, Hanley £945

Stoke-on-Trent.—Ladies' convenience at the rear of the Burslem Town Hall for the Corporation:—

*C. Cornes & Son, Hanley £1,723

Tipton.—28 three-bedroom and 54 two-bedroom non-parlour type houses on the Summerhill housing site, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. N. Woodard, Engineer and Surveyor:—

*W. Danks, Eccleshall £24,312

Tonyrefail.—For levelling playgrounds, erecting walls, railings, etc., at the Tonyrefail Boys' Council school, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff:—

*W. H. Hawkins, Tonyrefail £658 19 8

Wallasey.—External painting of the Council houses in Eastcroft-road, Hillcroft-road, Merecroft-avenue and Lyncroft-road, for the C.B. Borough Engineer:—

*H. Low, 2, Newton-road, Wallasey... £357 17

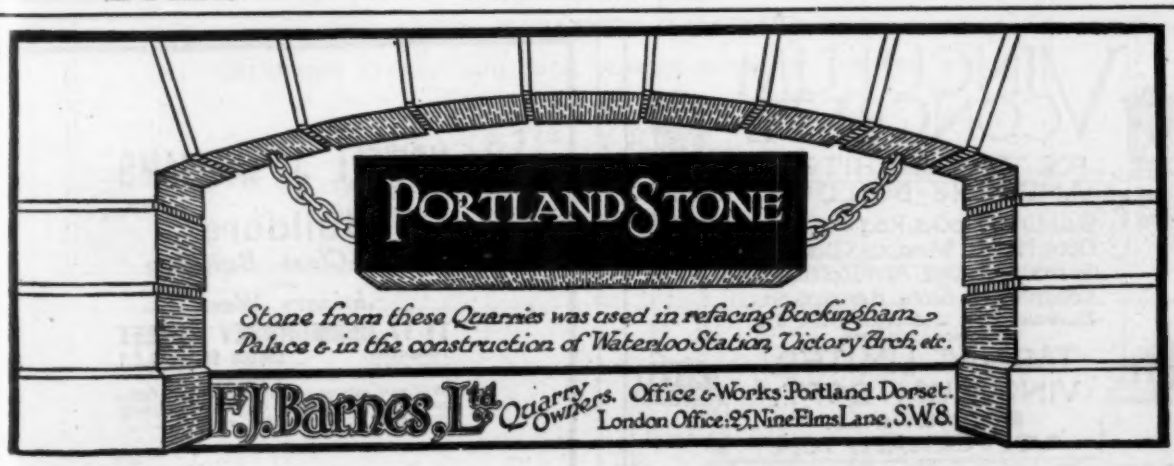
Walthamstow.—Interior and exterior renovation work, etc., at the following schools, for the E.C. Mr. H. Prosser, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Committee:—

Exterior renovation, Marsh-street Boys' school:—

—. Palmers	£295 0
May & Son, Ltd.	220 15
D. Fairhead	201 10
W. Martin	237 0
S. Blow, Ltd.	198 0
Godding & Osborne	198 0
J. Sands	172 10
*F. E. McBride & Son	136 17

Exterior renovation, William Morris school:—

—. Palmers	598 0
May & Sons, Ltd.	390 10
J. Sands	359 0
D. Fairhead	315 15
Godding & Osborne	284 0
W. Martin	281 0
McBride & Son	269 15
*S. Blow, Ltd.	265 0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Exterior renovation, Pretoria-avenue schools:—

H. Bridgeman	£454 18
—. Palmers	425 0
J. Sands	303 0
W. Martin	231 0
Godding & Osborne	186 0
S. Blow, Ltd.	182 10
May & Sons, Ltd.	163 10
McBride & Son	138 12
*D. Fairhead	122 15

Exterior renovation, N. Walthamstow Central school:—

May & Sons, Ltd.	430 15
—. Palmers	385 0
J. Sands, Ltd.	217 10
S. Blow, Ltd.	149 10
*Godding & Osborne	125 0

Exterior renovation, Joseph Barrett schools:—

J. Sands	£345 0
W. Martin	298 0
S. Blow, Ltd.	217 0
Godding & Osborne	192 0
D. Fairhead	157 0
*McBride & Son	145 12

Exterior renovation, Chapel End schools:—

J. Sands	486 15
W. Martin	395 0
D. Fairhead	383 10
McBride & Son	299 15
Godding & Osborne	289 10
*S. Blow, Ltd.	283 0

Interior renovation, Coppermill-road schools:—

W. Martin	699 0
J. Sands	635 0
H. Bridgeman	535 10
S. Blow, Ltd.	510 0
—. Palmers	450 0
F. E. McBride	399 10
*Godding & Osborne	326 0

Interior and exterior renovation, Wood-street school:—

—. Palmers	950 0
J. Sands	875 0
*Godding & Osborne	632 0

New ranges of W.C.s, Forest-road Girls' school:—

W. Martin	183 0
S. Blow, Ltd.	153 0
—. Palmers	144 0
*Godding & Osborne	130 0

Wembley.—External paintng of 108 pairs of cottages and 4 blocks of four flats at Christchurch housing estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. R. W. Chapman, Engineer and Surveyor:—

R. W. Hewett, Ltd., London	£1,624 15
Hoad & Son, Wembley	1,189 0
E. J. Hailes, Wealdstone	1,136 3
E. E. List, Sudbury	1,115 0
E. W. Cowton, Wealdstone	1,070 0
H. H. Lansdell, Wembley	1,037 0
A. H. W. Todman & Son, Wealdstone	975 18
H. Lawrence & Sons, Coulsdon	934 10
A. J. Osborne, Wembley	907 10
J. H. Ward, Ltd., Hanwell	900 0
H. N. Steel, London	840 0
G. E. Hughes, Wembley	820 0
Whittle Bros., London	701 4
Wm. Carter & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	675 0
*The Wembley Painters, 1, Neeld-parade, Wembley	610 8

Wem.—Erection of school buildings at Mem, to accommodate 300 scholars, for the Shropshire E.C. Mr. G. H. Bailey, architect, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury:—

*Treasure & Son, Ltd., Shrewsbury ... £10,700

Westcliff-on-Sea.—Institute in connection with St. Paul's Church. Mr. O. H. Cockrill, architect, 35, Weston-chambers, Weston-road, Southend-on-Sea:—

*F. H. Harrod, Rochford-road, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea.

Westcliff-on-Sea.—United Methodist Church at Chalkwell Park. Mr. P. G. Hayward, architect, 79, High-street, Southend-on-Sea:—

*J. C. Flaxman & Sons, Warrior-square, Southend-on-Sea ... £6,915

Whitehaven.—Installation of low-pressure heating system at the Central School, for the E.C. Mr. A. Wilson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Liverpool ... £563 15

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